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BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1887.

THE COLUMBIAN, VOL. XXI, NO 49
COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, VOL LI, NO 38

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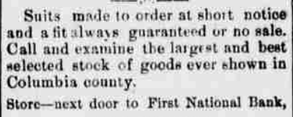
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An Incident of Chatsworth.

Mrs. Merriam Grant, one of the people wounded in the Chatsworth disaster, was in the rear car with her husband, says the Peoria *Transcript*. In this car was a party of six people. In order that they might sit together, Mr. and Mrs. Grant changed seats with a young man and his bride. Their courtesy saved their lives, for the young couple were both killed. Mrs. Grant thought this party were theatrical people or concert singers, they were so jolly and sang so well. They could sing, and they laughed and told stories and anticipated the pleasure of the trip until late, at night. Then Mrs. Grant composed herself in her chair and covered her face with her handkerchief to go to sleep. Nearly everybody in the car was quiet but the jolly party of six. About this time the young bride was requested to sing 'Sweet Hour of Prayer.' Something in the desire to sleep and rest recalled the sweet old song. The young woman sang, and all listened while the train sped on.

As the little gleam of devilish fire appeared far down the track their voices swelled in:

Yet in my dreams I'd be
Nearer, my God, to Thee.

The speed of the train increased down the grade. Again the song swelled:

There let the way appear, steps unto heaven.

The way was already in sight.

All that Thou sendest me, in mercy given.

And then with but a moment of life left for each. Even when poor Ed McClintock's hand was giving its last desperate wrench to the throttle of his engine the singers sang to their God, who seemed not to be holding them in the hollow of his hand:

Angels to beckon me,
Nearer, my God, to Thee.

Enough. It was finished. The Engines struck the frail bridge and it sank. The car containing the singers crashed like a bolt of Jove through the two cars in front of it, killing and grinding as the foot kills a worm. In the same instant another car crushed through it, and the singers were dead.

The Story of an Old Army Badge.

Mrs. E. O. C. Ord has among her most prized mementoes a plain metal badge, two inches square, covered with red enamel and bearing in the centre the raised design of a cartridge box with "Forty rounds. U. S." on the cover. The *San Diego Union* explains that after Sherman's army had returned from Atlanta after his celebrated march to the sea, it was twitted of lack of individuality on every hand in not affording a distinctive army badge. While the matter was being talked over in Sherman's tent, two privates outside were also discussing the same matter, when one of them rose up and slapping his hand on his cartridge-box, said in a firm voice: "Here is my badge—forty rounds!"

This so pleased General Sherman, who heard the patriotic statement, that he ordered badges bearing the cartridge box and the words "forty rounds" struck off for the men in his army. Every one, from the officers down, wore the badge, generally on the hat or cap. Within a few days after the march to the sea, while General Sherman was entertaining a party at his headquarters with his inexhaustible supply of stories and jollity, an incident occurred that illustrates the gallantry of that great soldier. After the evening had been spent Sherman said to General Woods in his usual brusque way: "Hand me your hat, Woods." — General Woods did as commanded, whereupon General Sherman snatched the badge from the hat and after removing it proceeded to scratch something on the reverse side of the badge with his pocket knife. This done he pinned it on Mrs. Ord's dress and she has treasured it ever since. As seen today the lettering scratched on the badge by Gen. Sherman is plainly legible, with the exception of the last line. It reads: "Gen. C. R. Woods, May 12, 1865. Presented by Gen. Sherman. 1st D." Here the inscription becomes illegible. Whenever Mrs. Ord meets Sherman she wears Gen. Woods' old army badge and the jolly old General invariably accosts her wite the same salutation. "Hello, where did you get that?" "Get what?" answers the little lady. "That army badge." "Guess you should know; you gave it to me," is the response. At this Gen. Sherman always looks quizzically at the badge, thinks awhile, then finally replies in his old, old way: "Well, well, I guess you're right; but I would have forgotten all about it if I hadn't remembered it."

Effects of Novel Reading.

The novel reading young girl, when thrown into the society of a young man, is apt to be at once overpowered with the consciousness that he is a young man and she a young woman; that he might fall in love with her and she with him. As a result of the thought, she will immediately assume a demeanor and personality altogether different from that natural to her.

Girls, talk to the young men you meet as unaffectedly as you do to the boy friends of your brothers, or, if you have no brothers, and, therefore no brothers' friends, as you do to the neighbor lad who, mayhap, "does chores" for your father. Do not imagine when you meet a gentleman that your conversation must be remarkable or unusual to be entertaining. The bearing of an intelligent, gracious gentlewoman is one always to be cultivated, but this should be your every day behavior. You should have no company manner. Assume no extra kinks of demeanor simply because you are in the society of a young gentleman instead of a young lady.

Do not suppose that the strange gentleman you meet is a typical novel hero. He is no more a hero of romance than you are a heroine. You are both just plain, every day humanity. Don't get foolish notions that you are anything but ordinary clay, and try to act like the young person who figured as chief character in your last Novel.

—*Chicago News.*

A Love-Sick Mongolian.

Some days ago was published the romantic story of the attache of the Chinese legation who cut off his cue and dressed himself in American clothes to win the love of a fair American girl. It was also related that the young girl had only flirted with her Celestial lover, and when she learned that he was in earnest fled to her mother for protection. The young girl left town, and the Chinese nobleman was locked up in Stewart castle, which is now occupied by the Chinese legation. It seems that this young diplomate, instead of learning to forget his love, became morose, lost his appetite, and grieved until he became heartsick. Finally he attempted suicide, but was prevented from rashly ending his existence. Yesterday, however, he made another attempt, and this was more serious than the first. Early in the morning he arrayed himself in a loosely-fitting light blue silk garment, then he took from one of his bureau drawers a hara-kiri sword, only used by Chinese officers when they fail to win a battle. Procuring a rope, he tied one end to a window hinge, and then make a loopknot of the other end, and mounted to the window sill. The Pedestrians about Dupont circle noticed him, and were horror-stricken to see him jump from the window. The alarm was given, and the Chinese inside the house rushed to the fourth story, broke down the door, and proceeded to haul up the would-be suicide. The young nobleman was nearly dead, but was resuscitated. In jumping from the window the young man dropped a photograph, which proved to be one of a young lady to whom he had paid attentions, and who had rejected him. The young Chinaman's first attempt at suicide was by trying to drown in a bath-tub last Monday. The members of the legation are very reticent about the affair to-day. It is said the love-sick young man had cut himself once with the hara-kiri sword before jumping.

Walt Whitman's Condition and Intentions.

Walt Whiman writes thus to the editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette*: "First thank you again for the handsome money present of some months ago, which did me more good than you perhaps think for—it has helped me in meals, clothing, debts, &c., ever since. My best help, however, has come in my old age and paralysis from B: Islands. The piece in your paper (was it early in May last?) from a distinguished American man of letters" about me was a very large inflation into fiction of a very little amount of fact—in spirit it is altogether, and in letter mainly untrue about my affairs, &c. My income from my books (royalities, &c.,) does not reach $100 a year. I am now in my 69th year—living plainly but very comfortably, in a little wooden cottage of my own, good spirits invariably, but physically a sad wreck, failing more and more each successive season, unable even to get about the house without help—most of the time, though, without serious pain or suffering, except weakness which I have a good deal—the paralysis that prostrated me after the Secession war (several shocks) never lifting entirely since—but leaving mentality unimpaired absolutely (thank God.) I have a few, very few, staunch and loving friends and upholders here in America. I am gathering a lot of pieces—verse and prose—uttered within the last six years and shall send them out under the name of "November Boughs" before long—a little book, 200 pages or less, some new pieces—a sort of continuation or supplement. Then I think of printing a revised edition of complete writings, "Leaves of Grass," "Specimen Days and Collect" and "November Boughs" all in one volume, soon. Please accept personal thanks from me (never mind the literary), and I know you will accept this impromptu note in the same spirit in which it is written. Best thanks and love to all my British helpers, readers and defenders."

Another Shot at the Saturday Half-Holiday.

A correspondent suggests, in a letter that the Saturday half-holiday "has been established and generally observed throughout Great Britain for many years past," and that bank holidays also are annually observed; yet Great Britain remains prosperous. There are six bank holidays in England and Ireland, five of which originate in religious observance, and there are five in Scotland—the first Mondays in May and August, with New Year's Day, Good Friday, and Christmas Day. In the United States we have seven holidays without "Labor Day." There is no Saturday half-holiday known to British law. A custom of shortening the Saturdays has grown up among the larger houses of business of all sorts, Saturday afternoon and evening remaining, however, the favorite season for shopping among the poorer classes. A custom thus growing up may be trusted to work no harm, for custom is nothing but a manner of ordering their affairs which people have found to be convenient and desirable, and which can be altered or abolished by them whenever it proves to be otherwise. There is great difference between this and an observance imposed by legislation, such as the Saturday half-holiday in New York—the difference between choice, working freely upon things of its own which it understands thoroughly, and compulsion, applied by force without knowledge.—*New York Evening Post.*

MORMON CHURCH

A Prolonged and Bitter Wrangle in Prospect Among the Faithful.

Speculation is rife now among the faithful of the Mormon church as to who shall be the successor of the late President Taylor. A prolonged and bitter wrangle is quite probable. Joseph F. Smith would like to be the next ruler, as also George Q. Cannon. Both of these men are influential and have a considerable following. Wilford Woodruff, the president of the Twelve Apostles, is also an aspirant for the place. He stands where both Brigham Young and John Taylor stood when they assumed the presidency. Both Smith and Cannon have a strong following among the younger element. Cannon would make an active, aggressive leader. Whether the clique with which the late president was identified, and which is the most influential within the church, would favor his candidacy, is hard to say. John Taylor, as president, was pretty much of a figurehead whose actions were guided by the wishes of his circle. Cannon's ambitious spirit would very likely incline him to further his own interests sooner than those of the church, and as such would not likely be an available candidate in the eyes of the clique. Woodruff may be chosen, but in any event if the scheming clique cannot secure the election of one of their number, they will prefer to throw their power in favor of one whom they believe can be made amenable to their wishes rather than unite on an active leader.

The Mormon church shows signs of discontent and factions; this was patent at Taylor's funeral when one of his sons attempted to create a disturbance by announcing the processes of the recent Mormon convention. The moment these factions clearly define themselves so soon will the church weaken and the Mormon faith lose its grip on the followers. The succession looks now very much as if it might be the rock on which all previous harmony is bound to split. The presidency is not likely to be settled for some time yet; and in any event disappointments are bound to come to the Mormon leaders.

Cashing Checks at Hotels.

If I were the proprietor of a hotel I would cash checks to every man I knew and considered responsible. The hotel would lose no more money under that method than it does by the present rule, which makes the cashier responsible for any losses. Rascals are continually getting in on us as they do on the banks, for the hotels do a regular banking business with their guests and are forced to accommodate a good many other people, just as the banks are. We lose $1,200 to $1,500 a year in worthless checks. Some of the fellows who beat us are very shrewd about it. For instance, there was a young fellow about here awhile ago who was supposed to have business relations with Warner Miller. He got quite intimate with one of the proprietors of the hotel, and used to sit down in the office with him and talk. After one of those talks one day he came over to the cashier's desk and said: "By the way, I wish you could cash a check for me." There was no prettier confidence game in the world. His check was cashed and came back marked "No funds." A well known lawyer, who is down on his luck, got into the hotel in much the same manner. Take it all in all, the hotel can afford to lose some money in this way, because its refusal to accommodate people will drive away a great deal of people. The business of the country is so largely transacted by check that we have to take our chances.

SOCIAL ETIQUETTE.

Manners and Customs Practiced in Polite Society.

Twelve o'clock is the usual hour selected for a day wedding, but this is a matter of individual choice. The Art Interchange suggests that the place and hour of the wedding must determine the kind of refreshments to be offered to the guests. If the wedding takes place in the house and in the middle of the day, a substantial luncheon must be provided. If the ceremony is held at the church, followed by a small reception at the house of the bride's family, would be naturally followed by a 5 o'clock tea, when tea and coffee, cakes, ices and fruit would be the refreshments. These may be arranged on the dining room table and guests allowed to help themselves, or they may be handed around.

Labouchere Pitches Into Royal Yachts

The performances of the Queen's yacht on Wednesday last in running into the Orontes is equally discouraging to the British taxpayer and the British sightseer. That after the thousands of pounds which are yearly spent on the Victoria and Albert she should proceed backward when intended to go forward, and thus knock hundreds of pounds' worth of gilding and ornament off her stern, is bad enough from the taxpayers' point of view; but that she should indulge in these vagaries when presumably being extra carefully handled because of the presence of the Crown Princess of Germany on board, is absolutely terrifying to the intending spectator or the naval review. The regulations for navigating the royal yacht are highly idiotic. It will scarcely be credited that in compliance with the most foolish and absurd royal order, these vessels are always taken alongside the landing place at full speed, the engine room telegraph being altered from full speed to full speed astern only when the jetty is being approached. It is wonderful that any officers can be found to undertake the charge of the engines under such preposterous conditions, as the delay of a second would cause a bad accident. All vessels have their engines stopped before altering the speed in this way, and the royal yachts ought to follow the usual rational practice.

Not Honored at Home.

As water seeks its level, so does the village instinctively tend to maintain a certain moral and intellectual uniformity. The man of exceptional ability is sooner or later expelled by the body politic. He is mistrusted, disliked and finally ostracized. Nor is he slow himself to take the hint to depart. He perceives that there is nothing for him to do at home. He forges restlessly about for a while, trying this and that and effecting only mischief; everybody surmises an evil destiny for him; he puts on his hat and departs, in despair or anger, and presently the world recognizes and celebrates his genius. But his native village never swells the chorus of praise. They have known him from a baby; he cannot humbug them! Did he not steal apples from Farmer Hoyt's orchard? Was he not the slowest hand at a spelling match in school? Did he not jilt Mary Jane after everybody had agreed that he would marry her? Go to, then! Can such a fellow as that invent a navigable air ship or write a classic book, or create a successful railroad? He is only Jack Smith after all is said and done, and, among those who know him, will always have a Jack Smith reputation.

"Sir, I hear you using the word donkey very frequently in your conversation." "Yes, your ears do not deceive you." "Am I to understand that you apply the word to me?" "Why, what makes you harbor such an unjust suspicion? Don't you know that there are lots of donkeys in the world besides you?"

Arms and Legs for Those who Need Them.

"I suppose," said the reporter, "that you meet with some queer incidents in the course of your business?"

"Yes, I remember a customer coming to me not long ago for his second artificial leg. He had worn the first for a number of years. He said that he was in much trouble of mind. He was going to get married, and had been courting his intended for a year and a half, and she did not know but that he was entirely sound. The question in his mind was whether to tell her before, or wait until after marriage. I advised him to inform her beforehand, as otherwise she might have legal ground to apply for an annulment of the marriage on the ground of deception. He told me afterward that he followed my advice, and the lady concluded that she loved him none the less on account of his misfortune. Another singular incident, but of a different character, was in connection with the collision of two steamers, one of which had just started from this port for Europe, and had to put back again on account of the damage. None of the passengers were injured by the accident, and a friend jokingly remarked in my presence that I would, no doubt, be greatly disappointed that there was no loss of limb, as I would therefore get no revenue from the occurrence. Strangely enough the day following a man from Ohio walked into my office and said that he wanted an artificial leg. He related that he had been a passenger on the steamer which had to put back on account of the collision, having started from his home in Ohio to pay a visit to Europe. When the vessel returned to port he concluded, on reflection, to give up his European trip and to expend the money he had received for the trip in providing himself with a new artificial leg in place of the one which he then wore. So it seems that the collision of those two steamers brought business after all."

"Who supply limbs for the soldiers?"

"The business is distributed among different manufacturers, nearly, if not all, in the large cities on the Atlantic coast. No Union soldier who lost a limb in the war need be without an artificial one. Northern manufacturers also supply a good many artificial limbs to confederate veterans, on the order of states of the South that have made provision for the maimed of the lost cause; but a great many of the Southern veterans are unprovided, for the reason that the appropriations for their relief are not sufficiently frequent and adequate."—*N. Y. Sun.*

The Pathetic Death of a "Practical Politician."

There is something almost pathetic in the death of Captain "Mike" Cregan, whose life was ebbing away while the first republican convention held for many years in which he had not taken an important part was gathering at Saratoga. Who can tell how much disappointment had to do with the sapping of his energies! The breath of his nostrils and the object of all his thoughts and ambitions for years had been the strife of politics, and perhaps it was a merciful dispensation that the old war horse, shut out from the battle, should not survive to witness the conflicts in which he could no longer take part. Cregan was a brave soldier during the war, and if his political career since that time has not been as creditable to him, the blame must be laid, in part at least, to the system which made him what he was. Men who were older and wiser, whom he had learned to look up to and respect, were the ones who taught him the work of the machine, and they have not hesitated to profit by labor, done by him, that they would have shrunk from performing themselves. Of course, he was thrown over when he became an incumbrance, but if the same test were applied to some scores of others in the same positions, in either of the great parties, he would not have been alone in his exile.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

The New Iron Curtain of the Theatre Francais.

The new iron curtain of the Theatre Francais is a gigantic affair. It neither rolls up nor folds together, but ascends in a solid sheet into the upper regions, which have had to be heightened to make room for it. The ascent occupies a minute and a quarter. It appears, too, that the new drop-scene, with its colonnade and busts, is not an ordinary rolling canvass, but is glued to the iron curtain. This gluing was a work of no small difficulty, being probably the "largest order" ever attempted in the way of *affichage*. The other structural alterations at the Theatre Francais have involved a sacrifice of seating space to the value of more than $75 a night. As the theatre is open every night in the year, and generally filled to overflowing, the annual loss involved in these changes may be reckoned at something like $20,000. A handsome peace-offering this to the theatrical Nemesis—may it be accepted!—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

What New York Loses by the Saturday Half-Holiday.

"The Saturday half holiday has begun to make an impression upon the banking business of this city that is portentous of evil. New York is conceded by everybody to be the financial centre of the country, and hitherto the time has been none too long for the accomplishment of our work. Now we are handicapped by the sudden taking away of 24 whole working days out of the year. Adding to these the eight whole holidays previously existing, and the business of New York, the foremost business city in the Union, is deprived of 34 actual working days, whereas most of the other cities of the Union have but six holidays. In other words, the immense business of the city of New York, with its ramifications into every city, town, and hamlet in the Union, must be transacted in 279 working days per annum, against 307 days devoted to work by every other city. The consequence is that the expense of doing our business is largely increased. Friday becomes substantially the last day of the week, for little or nothing can be done on Saturday, and Monday begins with an accumulation of work and correspondence almost overwhelming.

"But our most serious troubles growing out of the Saturday half-holiday are the losses of accounts. Our California and Western accounts require the exchange of hundreds of millions of dollars annually, and several of these have been driven to Chicago and other cities by our inability to do business with them on Saturday. It is folly to suppose that the channels of business of the whole country are going to cease their flow because New York banks are unable to wait upon them. They will avoid the New York banks, and in their train all the other business institution of the city, and go where they can be accommodated at all reasonable times."—*A Prominent Banker in New York Times.*

Trickery in Fancy Soaps.

"Experience is necessary in the purchase of fancy soaps," remarked a dealer the other day. "You are not always sure that you are getting the worth of your money. A good toilet article should not contain more than from 9 to 18 per cent. of water. The unscrupulous manufacturer increases the amount of water in various ways. In some instances he forces water into the soap as it hardens after the boiling it undergoes; in other cases he mixed the water by mechanical means into the soap; in a third and equally large class of cases he introduces some powerful chemical, such as Glauber's salts, which enables him to introduce as much as 70 per cent. of water. It is obvious, therefore, that ten pounds of honest toilet soap would contain nine pounds if thoroughly dried, as that ten pounds treated chemically would contain less than three pounds.

Nor is the wrong confined to selling three pounds for nine to the innocent purchaser. The spurious soap is adulterated by water five times as much as the genuine. In the wash bowl or bath tub it dissolves visibly before the eye. Where its honestly made rival can be used fifty times, it only lasts ten. If left by accident in the water, it disolves until the surrounding liquid is thick suds. There are soaps of this sort in the market which are advertised as first class and sold at high prices. Have an eye on the man who calls on you and pretends to give you bargains by letting on it is last of the lot, and tempts you with a quick lining scale of prices. The perfume is there and the showy wrapper, but it's 60 per cent. water, instead of honest soap."

General Review of the Fruit Yield.

From the first fruit that ripened in the spring to the last to come—the quince—there have been great expectations and little realization. The strawberry crop was very unsatisfactory. The cherry crop was the greatest failure in many years, yet the trees hung full with fruit, even to the ripening season, but excessive rains just at the critical time destroyed the crop. The rainy season followed the cherry-ripening season from Virginia to Canada. The Hudson river raspberry crop was literally washed from canes. The currant crop was less than a third of what was expected. The peach orchards from Virginia to New York, have refused to yield anything like the quantity of fruit expected of them. The Hudson river grape crop will be but a little more than one-half the amount expected by the grower so late as midsummer. The apple crop, as the time for gathering it approaches, seems to be less promising. But a light crop of quinces is expected in Western New York, where most of that fruit that is sold in this city is produced. The only fruit that has been nearly up to expectation in the quantity yielded was the Bartlett pear crop. They have been abundant, of fine quality, although somewhat under size and cheap.—*N. Y. Times.*

How Fashions Originate.

Says "Entre Nous" in the *Boston Sunday Herald*: "Somebody at Newport put her elbow through the sleeve of her lace gown by some misadventure, and to hide the fracture tied a bright ribbon over it. Instantly the bright-colored bows 'caught on' to other elbows, and what was originally inten ded as a cute little remedy has become a new fashion. I saw a slender *Harper's Bazar* girl looking as though she had just stepped out of that femin ne publication the other day a Young's and tied about her right elbow in a very Frenchy bow was a bit of nasturtium red ribbon, so I presume the caprice has attacked Boston. Girls have gone about all summer with ribbons tied pussy-cat style around their necks, and now why should they not vary the place, while keeping the coquettish ribbons?"

Very Elaborate Protestant Ceremonies.

The laying of the corner stone of the new mission school house of the Holy Cross Mission, at Avenue C and Fourth street, was an event of interest to eastsiders. It was also the most interesting incident of the week's series of festival celebrations commemorating the anniversary of the founding of the successful mission. Avenue C was blocked with spectators at 10 o'clock when the procession of acolytes and Episcopal priests issued from the vestry doors of the mission church and wound around the foundation walls of the new school edifice to the spot where the corner stone hung from a rope. A cross-bearer holding aloft a bronze crucifix led the procession. Behind walked acolytes and choristers in robes of black and white. The Rev. Dr. Houghton of the Little Church Around the Corner, with his white locks crowned with a black biretta and his body enveloped in a long robe of gold silk, heavy with gold embroidery, followed with two acolytes bearing the train of the robe. Then came Father James O. S. Huntington, the Episcopal monk, of the United Labor party, and head of the mission, and his assistants—Fathers Ialk Field and Allen. Behind these marched in couples, singing and bearing gold-red banners, the little children of the mission, several hundred in number. Last of all came the black-robed Protestant sisters of St. John the Baptist.—*New York Sun.*

Mexican "Lover's Guide."

There is on sale everywhere and in universal use a cheaply printed little pamphlet entitled "El Secretario de los Amantes." It is the guide and hand book of lovers. It contains the language of flowers, the significance of the varied wearing and handling of the sombrero, the language of fan, the language of cuffs, the meaning of the varied use of the handkerchief, emblems in designating the hours of day and night in making appointments, the use of the numerals in cipher writing, several short chapters on the conduct of a love affair, and the deaf mute alphabet for one hand. This literary gem seems to be more studied than any other in the republic.

NAPHA-KLANG.

Manner in Which Tombs Are Built and Interments Made.

A striking feature about Napha-Klang is the number of tombs surrounding it. These are built in the sides of the hills, and are of a horseshoe shape. They are in the form of vaults, and are constructed of solid masonry. In these vaults the dead are placed and left for seven years, after which the remains are collected and placed in urns. Those who can not afford to build a tomb for the use of their own relatives combine with others, so as to have a common place of sepulture of respectable appearance. The fines', however, are interred in holes cut in the sea cliffs. After burial supplies of food and rice spirit are placed in the tomb for the use of the deceased, which the relatives come and consume after a decent interval. The combings of the hair are collected by the priests, and by them burnt on certain occasions as offerings for some purpose or other; but the meaning of the rite has not yet been disclosed.

A Sea Flower.

One of the most exquisite wonders of the sea is called the opelet, about the size of the German aster, and looking, indeed very much like one. Imagine a very large double aster, with a great many long petals, of a light green color, glossy as satin, and each tipped with the color of a blush rose. These lovely petals do not lie in their places quietly, however, but wave about in the water, while the white opelet clings to a rock. You have no idea how pretty and innocent it looks on its immovable bed. Would you suspect that it would feast upon anything grosser than dew and sunbeams? Let us watch this satanic plant—for it is a devil of a flower—and see what it will do with those pretty, graceful arms

The Columbian.

O. E. Elwell, J. K. Bittenbender., } Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1887.

All applications for license should be filed by Saturday, December 24. The 26th is the last day on which they can be filed.

The Supreme Court of the United States has recently rendered a decision in which it sustains the validity of prohibitory laws. The cases went up from Kansas, and the opinion overrules the Circuit Judge and upholds the right of prohibition without compensation, thus settling all questions as to the constitutionality of prohibitory laws on that point. Seven judges approved the decision, and one dissented.

Henry George was knocked out of time by the result of the recent election in New York. He says that the Labor party will not name a candidate for the Presidency next year, but will try and keep together for contests in the future. He says:

We have a Presidential campaign coming on. If we were to nominate a ticket, we should be condemned to a hopeless campaign, ending, of course, in overwhelming defeat. Now the point is, is it wise to go into a campaign with a certainty of defeat, or is it not better to hold off for a year or two, and then concentrate our energies again upon officers local to this State?

John L. Sullivan, the Boston pugilist, has been creating great enthusiasm in London. With great condescension he permitted his majesty, the Prince of Wales, to be introduced to him. Brute force seems to pay better than brains nowadays. A recent dispatch from London says:

It is an open secret that every blue-eyed, red-cheeked, brown-haired, plump-waisted young woman who sells gloves, flowers or other trash in the numerous stalls of the Aquarium has built up in her heart an altar set apart for worship of the great and only John L. All these young women abandoned trade and climbed on chairs or to watch through a mist of tears the last noble performance to be given in their sight. The object of their hopeless affection, Sullivan, came out, determined to leave Londoners plunged in reverence and did it. He flew at Ashton almost as he had done on the previous day when the Prince of Wales was looking on, and while avoiding knock-out blows, pounded the Providence man's ribs and shoulders with an energy which must have made the world look unusually gloomy and dizzy to that plucky individual, Jack Ashton.

After the performance Sullivan started for Ireland.

Tariff Reform.

The message of the president urging upon congress a prompt and judicious revision of the tariff has met with a hearty approval in all parts of the country. Republicans as well as democrats have signified their approbation of the President's course. Prominent manufacturers have joined their voice with the general mass in commending the sentiments and suggestions of the message. The President's logic, like the spear of Ithuriel, needed but to touch the demon of political falsehood to discover him in all his hideous deformity.

The latent sentiment in favor of tariff reform in the northwestern states has been especially aroused by the candid and forcible words of the President. The states of Iowa and Minnesota are no longer republican. The tariff issue has brought them into the democratic column where they will be speedily joined by the state Michigan. Some of the ablest and most widely circulated republican journals in the northwest, notably the Chicago *Tribune*, have pronounced in the strongest terms in favor of the President's tariff policy. The *Tribune* criticises Blaine's letter on the message very sharply and declares that it is the worst mistake Blaine ever made. In order to appreciate the full effect of this blow to the presidentian prospects of that ambitious statesman, it must be remembered that the *Tribune* was one of the earliest and most persistent advocates of his nomination and election.

Among the prominent manufacturers who have endorsed the President's tariff views is Mr. A. B. Farquhar, of York, this state. Mr. Farquhar is a life-long republican, but he believes the time has come when the oppressive and unnecessary war duties levied in the tariff should be reduced so that industry may be disburdened of the incubus they have laid upon it. There are many manufacturers who share the sentiments of Mr. Farquhar and they will be heard from in the ensuing presidential canvass. It must be anything but comforting to the republican monopoly organs to discover that with in the ranks of their party there is a formidable element which will support the President in his efforts to secure a just and judicious reform of the tariff. Their ululations of "free trade" and their pretensions of sympathy with "infant industries" will avail nothing to hold this element to their party. They will rant and rave and roar in vain. The die is cast. Tariff reform is a fixed fact.—*Patriot.*

Bishop Shanahan's Successor.

SKETCH OF REV. THOMAS MCGOVERN, OF DANVILLE, THE NEWLY APPOINTED BISHOP OF HARRISBURG.

Father McGovern, is rector of St. Joseph's church at Danville, and was a close personal friend of the late Bishop Shanahan. He was born in County Cavin, Ireland, in 1832. The family came to this country in 1833, and finally settled in Overton, Bradford county, Pa., in 1842. Father McGovern graduated at St. Mary's college, Emmitt-burg, Md., in 1859, and finished his theological course at St. Charles Borremo seminary, Philadelphia, where he was ordained December 27, 1861. His first official duty was assistant at St. Michael's church Kensington, and next as assistant at St. Philip's church, Second and Queen streets, Philadelphia. In June, 1864, he was sent to Bellefonte, Pa., where he officiated for six years, and from there to York, Pa., when he was sent to Danville, Pa., where he has been ever since. In 1881 he took an extensive tour through Europe, Asia and Africa. Bishop McGovern is 55 years old, of splendid address. When he speaks he impresses his listeners with his deep literary ability. He is greatly admired and respected in Danville.

WASHINGTON LETTER

From our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 12, 1887.

The Democratic policy, as declared by Speaker Carlisle and emphasized in the excellent message of President Cleveland, makes it certain that tariff revision is only a question of a very short time, the only doubt being as to what methods should be employed to effect such legislation. Mr. Cleveland's tariff manifesto is evidently his most popular and practical utterance, for it has taken the Democratic portion of Congress by storm—there being but a few dissenting voices, while it is clear from the guarded expressions of Republican Congressmen, that there is imminent danger of the disintegration of that party, now that it is compelled to take an unequivocal position on the one vital issue of the times.

Mr. Blaine's defiant deliverance on the message, as flashed from France, is taken in the capital as virtually a personal announcement that the man from Maine is willing to enter the lists as the advocate of a high protective tariff against his old adversary. It is further believed that Blaine has shrewdly secured two important preliminary victories over his Republican competitors for the Presidential nomination—in being the first to roundly condemn the message, and in having the National Republican Convention again called to meet at Chicago, the scene of his former triumph. Sherman's friends favored Cincinnati, Allison's Minneapolis, and Hawley's Philadelphia.

There was a great Republican powwow last week at the meeting of the Republican National Committee in this city, many statesmen of national renown being present, several of whom made speeches. One admission, inadvertently made by Ex-Senator Windom of Minnesota, is worth quoting. He said that if the Democrats were successful next year, the Democracy would probably continue in power fifteen or twenty years. Most Democrats endorse this prognostication.

Thos who had expected to witness exciting or sensational scenes at the organization of the Fiftieth or Centennial Congress, were greatly disappointed, as there was nothing unusual, except a harmless outbreak from a religious crank in the gallery, who aroused the risibilities of the vast throng by singing the doxology in a doleful solo. In both the Senate and House there seemed to have fallen showers of fragrant and radiant flowers, fresh from rosy gardens of bloom and beauty. It was a pleasant sight to see the beaming faces of the favored statesmen as they gratefully smiled over the gifts of admiring friends. But very many of the veteran Congressmen were saddened as they sought in vain for the familiar countenances of numbers of their late colleagues, whose public careers had ended, at least temporarily. Among the missing were 125 from the House—two thirds of the chairmen of committees being included in the list. Those conspicuous for absence in the House were Morrison, Lovering, Warner, Wellborn, Bragg, and Barksdale, and from the Senate Camden, Maxey, Mahone, Conger, and "Woodpulp" Miller.

Last week only brief sessions of Congress were held, and little real work can be done until the committees are appointed; the Senate committees will be announced this week, but owing to the much greater difficulty of organizing the House Committees, it is doubted whether they will be announced before the holiday season.

Since I last wrote you the President has sent to the Senate the long expected nominations for the Supreme Court and the Cabinet, and it is thought they will be easily confirmed, though there are rumors of opposition to Mr. Lamar and Mr. Vilas.

The Supreme Court rendered two important decisions last week, reversing U. S. Judge Bond in the Virginia coupon cases—a notable triumph for States rights, and affirming the constitutionality of the Kansas prohibitory law—a great victory for the Prohibition party, and anything but an acceptable verdict to the Republican party.

Mr. Randall is carefully preparing a bill of revenue reduction and tariff reform, looking to a sixty million dollar cut in taxation—the amount to be about evenly divided between the tariff and internal taxes. It is the purpose of the Pennsylvania statesman to offer this bill early in the session.

The Country Editor.

There is an idea in the minds of many who ought to know better that the "country editor" stands on the lowest platform of the profession, and that he who is employed in any capacity, no matter how humble, on a metropolitan journal is his superior. There is no greater mistake. An editor who has held important chairs in metropolitan offices, and who has the reputation of having been successful, remarked: "I do not hesitate to write the leaders of the most important journals, but I would tremble to undertake the management of a village newspaper." There is no place in the profession so difficult to fill as that of a country editor. In cities a man who can do one department well bothers himself about no other. Nor need he; he gets the knack of his specialty, and continues at it. But the country editor must be good in all departments; he must be well read on all subjects; he must be able to discern the trend of the public mind in politics, and social topics; he must discuss agriculture and anarchy with equal precision; he must be fluent on polemics and politics; he must write of the President and pupmkinshe must mind men of high degree and descend to things of low estate; in short, he must be an "all-round man." It is this that makes the position of a country editor so hard to fill. It is this training that makes the good country editor such a splendid manager for a metropolitan daily. There is no place except in a country office, where such all-round training can be had.

The position of a country editor is not held in the esteem it should be. Country papers are not respected as they ought to be. If a family can afford only one paper, let that be the home paper; for it concerns a family more to know what is being done in its own county than it does to know the news of distant places. The city paper cannot give, and does not pretend to give, the local news of distant places. The city paper cannot give, and does not pretend to give, the local news that its country readers must have; but the good country paper does give a very fair epitome of the world's news.

No other publication can supply the place of a good local paper. If both cannot be retained—if either the city journal or country newspaper must go, let it be the former; for nothing can supply the place of the local paper.—*Printer's Circular.*

The Government Finances.

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY FAIRCHILD REVIEWS THE SITUATION.

The annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury shows that the ordinary revenues of the government from all sources for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887, were $71,403,277.66. The receipts from customs amounted to $217,286,893.13, and from internal revenue to $118,823 391,22, the balance arising from miscellaneous sources, such as the sale of public lands, profits in coinage, Consular fees, revenues of the District of Columbia and other sources of revenue. The expenditures for the same period, including the sinking fund, reached $315,885 428 12, leaving a surplus of $55.567,849 54, which, with $24,455,720 46 drawn from the cash already in the Treasury, was applied to the redemption of the three per cents. As compared with the fiscal year 1886 there was an increase in the revenues of $34,963,550.60, and an increase in the expenditures of $25,449,041.47. The estimated revenues for the fiscal year ending June 30 1888, are placed at $383,000,000 and the expenditures at $316,817,785.48. This includes the sinking fund demand and leaves an estimated surplus of $66,182,214.52. The estimates for 1889, if no change in present revenue laws are made, are the same as for 1888, with an estimated increase in expenditures of about $10,000,000.

The requirements of the sinking fund for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887, including a balance of $1,597,407.23 from the previous fiscal year, were fuly met by the redemption of bonds, interest notes and fractional currency to the extent of $47,903,248.15. The requirements for the current fiscal year, which are estimated at $46,817,785.48, have been almost wholly provided for to November 1, 1887 by the redemption of fractional currency and three per cent. bonds and by the purchase of four and four and one half per cent. bonds, amounting in all to $46,564,821.80, or within $252.963 68 of the estimated requirement for the year.

SURPLUS REVENUE.

By surplus revenue is meant the money which annually remains in the Treasury of the United States after the officers of this department have collected the taxes laid on the people by the laws of Congress and have paid all the expenses and obligations of the government except principal of the interest bearing debt.

Each year for twenty two years there has been such a surplus—the least, $2.344.882.30. in 1874 the greatest $145,548,810.71, in 1882. The total of this surplus for the twenty-two years ended June 30, 1887, was $1,491.745,953.12. It was $103,471,097.69 during the last fiscal year, which was only about a million of dollars less than the greatest annual surplus (that of 1884) since the reduction of taxation in 1883, although the ordinary expenditures, exclusive of interest on the public debt, were $30.612,736.87 greater in 1887 than in 1884. During the present fiscal year ending June 30, 1888, the surplus taxation will amount to $113,000,000.

This surplus can be reduced by one of these expedients:

1. The purchase of the interest bearing debt of the government.

2. Large expenditures by government for other purposes than the purchase of bonds, so that they shall each year equal the taxation of that year.

3. Reduction of the revenue from taxation to the amount actually required to meet necessary expenses.

All of these expedients have in common the one merit of preventing the derangement to business which must follow boarding or locking up in the Treasury the circulating media of the people.

Of these expedients the reduction of customs taxation is recommended. Here is where the reduction should be made, and while reducing, advantage should be taken of the opportunity to reform the abuses and inequalities of the tariff laws. Add to the free list as many articles as possible. Reduce duties on every dutiable article to the lowest point possible; but in ascertaining these possibilities the present situation of labor and business must always be kept in mind.

One argument used in favor of the continuance of the present highly protective tariff would, if admitted to be true, establish the claim that the majority of the labor and people of this country have made a compact with the minority that the majority will pay the minority more for certain articles, to be made by the latter, than the price at which the people of other countries are willing to sell the same; that the evidence of this is found in our tariff laws which have kept duties at a highly protective rate since early in the war, and in the continued existence of those laws for so long a time; and that under these conditions many laboring men have become so employed in certain industries that it might be difficult for them at once to get other work. If this obligation, which it is claimed that labor as a whole has assumed toward labor engaged in particular industries in this country, does exist, it should be sacredly kept however unwise and ill-considered we may believe its assumption to have been; and whether the existence of this obligation is admitted or not, the fact of this present employment of a portion of the laborers of the country should always be in mind when making changes in the tariff, to the end that their interests may not suffer thereby

Under the encouragement offered by the tariff laws, large sums of money have been invested in manufacturing enterprises and the capital thus invested must also be remembered, for it is important to the country that it should receive reasonable reward, and its power to pay fair wages to the labor which it employs depends upon its own prosperity. But it must also be borne in mind that it was no part of the alleged compact, nor should it be claimed on any other ground, that the labor engaged in the tariff-protected industries should be rewarded beyond the general labor of the country, due allowance being made for skill and experience, or that the capital invested in them should return vast fortunes to its owners.

FOREIGN COMMERCE.

The values of our imports from and exports to foreign countries during the year ended June 30, 1887, as compared with the preceding fiscal year, have been as follows: Exports of merchandise, $716,183,211; imports, $692.319,768; excess of exports, $23,863,443; exports of specie, $35,997,691; imports, $60,170,792. The total value of the imports and exports of the last fiscal year when compared with that of the fiscal year 1886, shows an increase of $93,542,013. The value of the exports of domestic merchandise during the last fiscal year exceeded that of 1886 by $37,058,894.

The total value of the imports of merchandise increased from $635,436,136 in 1886 to $692,319,768 in 1887, being an increase of $56 883,632, or 9 per cent., of which $22,061,831 represents the increase in the value of free merchandise, and $34,821,797 the increase in the value of dutiable imports.

CURRENCY CIRCULATION.

The circulation of coin and paper in denominations of twenty dollars and less, from July 1, 1886, to November 1, 1887, shows a net increase of about $109,000,000; thus nearly the whole of the increased circulation was in the form of small money. The increase in the total circulation was caused by ordinary payments made in pursuance of law, by the purchase of bonds, and by increasing deposits in national bank depositories. The increase in the circulation of small money was because the government met the people's request for it so far as it could. But for the lack of a sufficient appropriation for the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, the circulation of small currency, particularly in the form of silver certificates, would have been much greater. It has been impossible to more rapidly supply the demand for that kind of currency.

After deducting the gold and silver coin, held for the gold and silver certificates in circulation, it is found that the government owned $30,827,898 less gold coin and $39.675.766 less standard silver dollars on November 1, 1887, than it did on July 1, 1886; during the intervening period $43,386,871 standard silver dollars were coined.

As there is still so much coined gold owned by the government, ($82.657,330, Nov. 1, 1887), it has been thought best to allow the gold to accumulate in the form of bullion, until there is need of gold coin.

The statements of the Treasurer show that after deducting the demand and trust liabilities of the government and the amount of money on deposit in national bank depositories the net money in the Treasury vaults was $92,496,704 56 on June 30, 1886; October 31, 1887 it was $49,459,361.77.

It is waste to coin and store any more silver dollars at present. There is no function which those that are coined after this time will probably ever perform, except to lie in government vaults and be a basis upon which silver certificates can be issued. It is seldom that any one wishes to have his silver certificate exchanged for the silver dollar itself, consequently a limited number of coined dollars will perform the work of redeeming certificates. The $214,000,000 which are now in the Treasury will more than suffice to redeem, as they may be presented from time to time, the silver certificates that have already been issued or that can be issued against all the dollars which will be coined for years to come under the present law.

The law should be so amended as to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to issue certificates against the coining value of the bullion bought and to coin only such number of dollars as he might deem expedient hereafter.

NATIONAL BANKS.

During the year ending October 31, 1887, there have been 225 new banks organized—capital, $30,546,000; circulation, $4,690,375.

Thirty-three banks have been closed during the same period, of which twenty-five have gone into voluntary liquidation and eight have failed These thirty-three banks had an aggregate capital of $4,087,450 and their outstanding circulation amounts to $1,122,836.

The total number of national banks organized to date has been 3,805, of which 3,219 have been formed under the acts of Congress and 586 have been converted from State institutions. Of the first class 556 have gone into voluntary liquidation and 100 have failed, leaving in existence 2,563.

Of the second class 69 have gone into voluntarily liquidation and 19 have failed, leaving in operation 498.

Total in operation, 3,061, being the largest number yet reached. The following named items show net increase during the year, viz: Capital stock, $30.572.325; surplus, $16,664,250.10; deposits, $76,508,818.31.

The decrease during the year in United States bonds held for all purposes is $82,505,900.

Popular Election of President

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT TO BE OFFERED BY MAISH OR BUCKALEW.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11—Either Mr. Buckalew or Mr. Maish will shortly offer a resolution proposing to so amend the Constitution that the President and Vice-president will be elected by a direct vote of the people. The amendment proposed will provide that the people shall vote by states as now The total vote of each state shall be by the number of senators and representatives it has in Congress. The quotient shall be the electoral unit, and these electoral votes, instead of going in state blocks to the candidate carrying the state, shall in each state be divided between the candidates in proportion to the vote cast for each.

This is substantially the amendment proposed by Mr. Maish in a resolution which he offered in the Forty-fifth Congress. While he had the matter in hand at that time Mr. Buckalew published an article on the subject and at Mr. Maish's request prepared the resolution. It was reported affirmatively from the committee, but too late to be acted upon Since that time it has been elaborately discussed in the newspapers and magazines and it is proposed to introduce it early enough this session to secure definite action upon it

Must Read a Newspaper.

A Philadelphia Judge has decided that a man who cannot or does not read the newspapers is not properly qualified for jury service. The decision is a sound and sensible one and if it is not good law it ought to be. The usual supposition that an intelligent knowledge of a case disqualifies a man as a juror is a relic of an age when newspapers were few and newsgathering in the modern sense, unknown. New conditions modify everything, and this is one point at which the system of jury trial needs radical and intelligent modification.

WANAMAKER'S.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Dec. 12, 1887.

Store Open Evenings, etc.

Under the new system of business we introduced with the opening of this Store we fixed as one of its principles that every article we sold could be returned in good order within a specified time, and, like a bank check, draw, the money back.

The only general exception was for a short period preceding and following the holidays.

In ten years we have learned a good deal, and the crudeness of the new system of retail business is wearing away.

Studying to do better and better by our customers and improving and improving all over the Store we have come to feel that we want the one system of return of goods and return of money to prevail at all times of the year.

Therefore we now announce that *the purchases for the holidays will be just as returnable as at any other time in the year, and that hereafter from one year's end to another there shall be but one rule regarding exchanges.*

There is one Store in Philadelphia where buyers are absolutely safe all the time and sure in their purchases all the year round.

These are the four foundations of this business:

1—Quality and price of everything guaranteed.

2—No more than proper value for anything, but less than the usual price for many things.

3—All the year round almost everything (not tooth-brushes, mattresses and a few like things) subject to return within ten days if in proper order for refund of money.

4—A vast and nearly perfect stock of best makes of merchandise.

To keep up the full operation of our rules of exchange and refund of money during these extra days we shall employ additional assistants and open new desks.

As all hours of the day seem equally busy we cannot justly ask customers to come at any special times; but at all hours we will do our utmost to faithfully serve them.

We are next door to the suburban towns by Broad Street Station, three minutes distant.

Store will be ready for business rather earlier than usual for the next few days. We shall close not earlier than 6:30 P. M. until Friday evening.

On Saturday and throughout next week we shall keep open in the evenings until ten o'clock to accommodate many who are employed all day and who must make purchases at night.

Seven nights of 3½ hours each are not many in a whole year for our clerks to work, especially when they take turns in relieving each other alternate nights so far as they choose, and we are able to arrange for reliefs.

The number of employes on the pay-roll this day (December 13, 1887,) at this one Store is 4735. Philadelphia is the only city in the world that has such a place as this, so far as we know.

We began last January to get ready for this Christmas business time.

Clearing off a few tables here and a dozen feet or yards of Store counter there and getting a lot of Holiday Goods consigned that are "all that's left" of an importer's stock is not our idea of proper service for our trusting and expecting customers.

It is a kind of high art to catch, by contact with the people, the needs of the Christmas times and carry the Christmas thoughts to the keen-witted souls who invent and contrive and conjure and create for our Holiday joy.

Some of our best men, from January to December, never take their thoughts from the Christmas preparing.

There are fashions in Toilet Goods and Toys, Vienna wares and Cut Glass, Jewel and Glove Boxes. We are in the swim and swing of that fashion. Last year's fancy goods would no more do for us this year than last year's bonnets or last year's costumes.

Whatever is the best to be had is here, and whatever way gives best service to our customers shall be the practice here.

No interruption of exchanges for holidays. Store open in evenings commencing next Saturday.

Tell it.

JOHN WANAMAKER,

Chestnut, Thirteenth and Market streets, and City-hall square.

Court Proceedings.

Commonwealth vs. F. Glassmeyer. Continued until next sessions.

Commonwealth vs. G. A. Fisher. Recognizance forfeited.

F. Heslet, now to use of S. P. Wolverton vs. D. H. & W. R. R. Co. Case tried. Verdict for plaintiff for $4,470. Motion for a new trial by defendant's counsel.

Commonwealth vs J. H. Keifer. Recognizance for appearance at next term

Commonwealth vs. W. Gaumer. True bill. Two cases.

C. B. White, A. B. Herring and M. C. Vance appointed reviewers of a road in Benton, near Eli McHenry's.

Sale ordered in estate of Catharine D. Kressler.

Jurors not in the jury box were discharged on Wednesday.

The following deeds were acknowledged by the sheriff:

Property of Elias Ash and wife to John Harrison for $1500.

Property of N. Freas et al. to Mary Petty for $650

Property of Andrew Harmon to C. E. Adams for $500.

Property of D. Rhoads to Catharine Koons for $355.

Property of G W Vannatta to W. J. Knorr for $150.

Property of G. W. Vannatta to W. F. Lowry for $1350.

Commonwealth vs. Jeremiah Reeder. Defendant sentenced to pay a fine of $20 and costs, $35 to prosecutrix for lying in expenses, $1 per week from birth of child to date, and $1 per week until child is 7 years old, and give bail to overseers of poor of Franklin township.

Bonds of W. H. Snyder as Prothonotary and Clerk of the Courts approved.

Grand Jury made the following report:

The Grand Inquest of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, inquiring in and for the body of said county, respectfully report:

That we have, pursuant to our required duties, investigated all bills of indictment presented for our consideration, and have passed upon them according to their respective merits. We have also examined the public buildings, and find that the privy in the rear of the Court House is in a filthy condition and that it be attached to the sewer. The public documents in the Register and Recorder's office and the Prothonotary's office are in an exposed condition and recommend that they be encased, a new range be put in the basement at the jail, the yard walls at the jail be put in such a safe condition as that the prisoners may use the yards for fresh air and exercise, that the wash tubs at the jail be repaired and that two substantial foot rugs be placed at the front entrance. We compliment our County Commissioners for the good judgment they exercised in repairing the Court room, and find it now in a pleasant and convenient condition. We congratulate our President Judge on his improved and improving condition, and thank him for his clear and comprehensive charge by which the performance of our duties was greatly facilitated. All of which is respectfully submitted.

CYRUS ROBBINS, Foreman.

Eli McHenry, G. W. Knouse and G. W. Hirleman appointed viewers of a road in Sugarloaf, near Thomas Smith's.

David Reeder, William Rohrbach, Adam M. Johnson, Daniel Morris, Cornelius Fetterman and John Hile appointed inspectors of a county bridge in Franklin, near Daniel Reeder's.

John W. Goldsworthy sworn as a citizen of the United States.

Road in Orange, near M. B. Patterson's, confirmed nisi.

Sale ordered in the estate of Philip Crawford.

Saturday morning, Judge Elwell on the Bench, the argument list was called over and all cases argued, submitted, continued or otherwise disposed of.

Order of sale continued in estate of Nosh Arndt.

The Bloom school case was submitted with written arguments.

Monday morning at 10 o'clock Court convened, Hon. Wm. Elwell and Associates on the bench.

Isaac C. Burrell vs. P. & R. R. Co. Motion to set aside service overruled, and rule to set aside return is discharged.

Mary E. Heacock vs. same Demurrer overruled with leave for defendant to answer over.

In re Espy for incorporation as a borough. Opinion filed, setting aside all proceedings.

Estate of C. Rhawn. Opinion filed, rule made absolute.

Appeal from the probate of the will of Mary A. Brittain. Order for an issue filed.

D. C. Brooks vs. Ada L. Brooks. Divorce decreed.

Hon. D. B. Green, of Pottsville, arrived on Monday afternoon and went upon the Bench.

DR. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP

Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Incipient Consumption, and relieves consumptive persons in advanced stages of the disease. Price 25 cts. Genuine Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is sold only in white wrappers, and bears our registered Trade-Marks to wit: A Bull's Head in a Circle, a Bell-Strap, Cimilon Label, and the fac-simile signatures of John W. Bull & A. C. Meyer & Co., Sole Props, Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

SALVATION OIL,

"The Greatest Cure on Earth for Pain,"

Will relieve more quickly than any other known remedy. Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Swellings, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Cuts, Lumbago, Sores, Frostbites, Backache, Wounds, Headache, Toothache, Sprains, &c. Sold by all Druggists. Price 25 Cents a Bottle.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE

Real Estate!

The undersigned, executor of William N. A. Rogers, late of Orange township, deceased, will expose to public sale, on the premises, on

SATURDAY, JANUARY 7, 1888, at 10 o'clock a. m., the following described real estate, to-wit: All that certain messuage and tract of land, situate in Orange township, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, bounded as follows: On the north by land of John Kline, on the east by land of Abner Welsh, on the south by lands of D. K. Sloan and Abner Welsh and on the west by lands of D. K. Sloan and Jonathan Foust, containing

72 ACRES,

more or less, whereon are erected a

DWELLING HOUSE,

barn and outbuildings. Good water and fruit trees on the premises.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. of one-half of the purchase money shall be paid at the striking down of the property; the one-half less the ten per cent. upon taking possession of the premises. Possession may be had at any time from day of sale to 1st of April next. The remaining one-half of the purchase money to be paid on the 1st of April, 1888, with interest from April 1st, 1888, and to be secured by bond and mortgage.

Dec 16. ELIAS REICHARD, Executor.

TO THE PUBLIC.

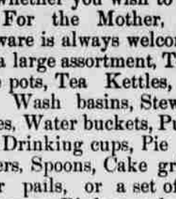
Intending purchasers of POND'S EXTRACT cannot take too much precaution to prevent substitution. Some druggists, trading on the popularity of the great Family Remedy, attempt to palm off other preparations, unscrupulously asserting them to be "the same as" or "equal to" POND'S EXTRACT, indifferent to the deceit practiced upon and disappointment thereby caused to the purchaser, so long as larger profits accrue to themselves. Always insist on having POND'S EXTRACT. Take no other.

SOLD IN BOTTLES ONLY; NEVER BY MEASURE. Quality uniform.

Prepared only by POND'S EXTRACT CO., New York and London. See our name on every wrapper and label. Note picture of bottle below.

POND'S EXTRACT

For Piles, Catarrh, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Toothache, Bruises, Burns, Sore Eyes, Sore Throat, Diphtheria, Sores, Inflammations, and Hemorrhages of all kinds.



The Famous Lecturer, JOHN B. GOUGH, wrote: "For Sore Throat, especially when tending to ulceration, I have found it very beneficial."

ANDREW D. WHITE, Ex-President of Cornell University, says: "One of the absolute *necessities* of housekeeping." *Be sure to get the genuine.*

EMMA ABBOTT, the celebrated prima donna.—"Valuable and beneficial."

HEYWOOD SMITH, M. D., M. R. C. P., of England.—"I have used it with marked benefit."

H. U. PRESTON, M. D., Brooklyn, N. Y.—"I know of no remedy so generally useful."

ARTHUR GUINNESS, M. D., F. R. C. S., of England.—"I have prescribed POND'S EXTRACT with great success."

JUSTIN D. FULTON, D. D., Brooklyn, N. Y.—"Proving itself to be a necessity in our home."

P. A. WESTERVELT, M. D., Nashville, Tenn.—"Have used large quantities of POND'S EXTRACT in my practice."

Mrs. S. B. McCORD, Matron, Home of Destitute Children.—"We find it most efficacious and useful."

In Bottles only. Prices, 50c., $1, $1.75.

Note our name on every wrapper and label.

Prepared only by POND'S EXTRACT CO., NEW YORK AND LONDON.

Schuyler's Hardware.

MERRY CHRISTMAS.

In making your selections for holiday presents nothing is appreciated better than an article that is useful. Pretty, useless articles are soon laid to one side and forgotten, but an article of daily use is a constant reminder of the giver. We give below some suggestions from our stock, and cordially invite an inspection, whether you wish to buy or not. For the Mother, Agate Iron ware is always welcome; we have a large assortment, Tea and Coffee pots, Tea Kettles, Dish pans, Wash basins, Stew pans, Kettles, Water buckets, Pudding pans, Drinking cups, Pie plates, Dippers, Spoons, Cake griddles, Batter pails, or a set of fancy Toilet ware, Bird cages large variety, Clothes wringers, Fancy Metal Tea pots, One Minute Coffee pots, Copper Tea Kettles, Nickle plated Kettles, Mrs. Potts Sad irons, scissors, Egg beaters.

RODGERS' Silverware.

Our stock is the largest in this section, consisting of Call bells, Drinking Cups, Pie, Cake, Fruit, Fish, Butter, Dinner, Tea and Carving knives, Nut picks, Button hooks from 3 to 10 inches long. Breakfast, Dinner and Pickle Casters. Butter, Berry and Cake dishes, Cream and Water pitchers, Table, Dessert, Tea, Sugar, Salt and Berry spoons, Spoon holders, Sugar tongs, Napkin rings, Sugar bowls, Syrup cups, Candle sticks.

CUTLERY.

Our line of cutlery deserves special mention. Scissors and Shears of the celebrated Heinisch make put up in sets in handsome cases or singly, pocket knives all kinds and prices, a special line of fine English goods for best trade. Table knives and forks 60c. to $30.00 a doz. in handsome plush satin lined cases or without. Carving sets in great variety, breakfast and dinner carvers from 75c. to $20.00 a set in coaco, rubber, celluloid, Stag bone, ivory, Walrus and pearl handles, put up in handsome plush cases or without. Razors and shaving sets.

THERMOMETERS.

The new circular thermometer five to eight inch dial, price reduced to $2.50, every one warranted. Fishing rods, Fly books, Reels, etc. Guns, Revolvers, Tools for everybody. Sleigh bells.

SKATES! SKATES!

Especially for the holidays, all sizes; the new adjustable all clamp skate is all the go since the price has dropped so low everybody can buy them.

GUNS! GUNS!

We have on hand left from the season's sale a few muzzle and breech loading Guns which we wish to close out this season. No reasonable offer refused; now is your chance for a good gun at a low price.

Yours Resp.

J. R. SCHUYLER & Co,

Bloomsburg, Pa.

THE 60 DAYS' SALE AT LOWENBERG'S STILL CONTINUES!

and every body wants some of the

Bargains.

Now is the chance to get a good, cheap

OVERCOAT, SUIT, HATS, CAPS AND

Gents' Furnishing Goods,

FOR Christmas Presents.

We have fine Silk HANDKERCHIEFS, MUFFLERS,

Neckties

AND ELEGANT KID AND DOG SKIN DRESS GLOVES,

lined and unlined, at astonishingly Low Prices,

for sale at Lowenberg's

By Adm'rs.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans.
ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., Wall St., N. Y.

The Columbian

BLOOMSBURG, PA

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1887.

CORRECT RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

BLOOMSBURG & SULLIVAN RAILROAD.

STATIONS.	SOUTH. Arrive. P. M.	Arrive. A. M.	NORTH. Leave. A. M.	Leave. P. M.
Bloomsburg,	1 55	8 00	8 45	6 40
Main Street,	1 44	7 52	8 49	6 42
Irondale,	1 41	7 50	9 00	6 45
Paper Mill	1 33	7 40	9 14	6 54
Lightstreet,	1 28	7 35	9 22	6 58
Orangeville,	1 13	7 23	9 40	7 10
Forks,	12 57	7 11	9 58	7 22
Tubbs	12 50	7 05	10 05	7 27
Stillwater	12 43	7 00	10 15	7 33
Benton,	12 30	6 50	10 30	7 45
	Leave. P. M.	Leave. A. M.	Arrive. A. M.	Arrive. P. M.

Trains on the P. & R. R. R. leave Rupert as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
7:27 a. m.	11:00 a. m.
3:37 p. m.	6:34 p. m.

Trains on the D. L. & W. R. R. leave Bloomsburg as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
7:12 a. m.	8:32 a. m.
11:07 a. m.	12:05 p. m.
2:24 p. m.	4:18 p. m.
6:36 p. m.	8:47 p. m.

Trains on the N. & W. B. Railway pass Bloomsburg as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
10:46 a. m.	11:24 a. m.
6.36 p. m.	4:19 p. m.
SUNDAY.	
NORTH.	SOUTH.
10:16 a m	6:39 p m

SALES.

JANUARY 7.—Elias Reichard, executor of the estate of Wm. N. A. Rogers, late of Orange township, deceased, will sell valuable real estate on the premises, at 10 o'clock a. m.

DECEMBER 22.—Will be offered at public sale, at 1 o'clock p. m., if not sold before that date, a farm containing about 150 acres of ground, situated in Liberty township, Montour county. For further particulars see advertisement on second page.

FOR SALE.—1 grey mare, 4 years old, 1 brown mare, 4 years old, Bonny Doon, 1 draft horse. WHITE, CONNER & SLOAN.
dec2tf Orangeville, Pa.

Shipping tags, with or without strings at the COLUMBIAN office.

Notice to Tax Collectors.

An act of the Legislature and approved June 2nd 1881, (See pamphlet laws, page 45) requires tax collectors, township and borough officers to make return of seated and unseated lands upon which no property can be found from which to make taxes to the County Commissioners on or before the first day of January next, with a sufficient description by boundaries or otherwise, of each separate lot or tract and about the quantity of the same. Those who fail to make returns by said day will be held for such loss. Taxes so returned become a lien against the property so returned. We have blanks on which these returns are to be made and will furnish them upon application of collectors.
Oct 28 tf JOHN B. CASEY, Com's Clerk.

The price of envelopes has been recently advanced by the manufacturers, but we have in stock 40,000 that will be sold just as low as ever, with your business card printed on the same. Ask for prices. tf.

Buy Lester's Binghamton Kip Boots. Best made.

WANTED.—Walnut pits at Phillips' immediately.

Personal.

Capt. Brockway has been confined to the house for several weeks by illness.

Mrs. Judge Murphy is spending the week with her husband at the Exchange.

J. H. Maize Esq. has opened an office in the room recently occupied by C. B. Brockway Esq.

HON. S. P. Wolverton of Sunbury was engaged in a trial in Court several days last week.

Judge Derr was in town on Monday. He has many friends here who are always glad to see him.

Mr. Richard Kitchen of Millville was in town on Monday. We were pleased to greet him in our sanctum.

County Auditor Tewksbury was among the visitors to town this week and favored us with a pleasant call.

Mr. E. S. Fritz, of Cole's Creek, was at the county seat on Saturday. He has read the COLUMBIAN and its predecessors for more than twenty-five years.

Gold-headed silk umbrellas at Mrs. Ent's.

A fine line of hanging and stand lamps at Mercer's.

Harold Neal was badly bitten in the hand by a dog, several weeks ago, but the wound is healing up nicely.

Fodder cutters and crushers, also a full line of bob sleds.
WHITE, CONNER & SLOAN,
dec9tf Orangeville, Pa.

This Thursday evening supper at Cadman's store room by the ladies of the Episcopal church. Ready any time after 5 o'clock. Only 25 cents. After the supper Boyd Cadman will give a bicycle exhibition.

Gold spectacle for all ages and of the best quality at L. Bernhard's.

J. W. Moyer wishes to inform his patrons that the Sunday papers are delivered by himself and Willie Hertz. He has no other agent. The price is five cents for both the New York and Philadelphia Sunday papers.

Gold and silver watches, gold watches as low as $15, ladies' and gents' watch chains, &c. Wedding rings, some set with diamonds, pearl, garnet, tiger eye and many other styles, at L. Bernhard's jewelry store.

The Supreme Court has recently decided that a tavern or saloon keeper is bound to see that his customers are protected from those in his employ and from those who become intoxicated on his premises, or coming there intoxicated are harbored by him.

FOR XMAS.

Crayon portraits, only $10.
Cabinet portraits, $3 a doz.
Work finished promptly.
[2t.] H. A. M'KILLIP.

Perfumery in novel packages, fancy match boxes, thermometers, easels, tripods, key racks, celluloid and zylonite toilet sets, shaving sets, kid-body dolls, fairy lamps, and other holiday goods at Mrs. Ent's store.

The celebrated temperance drama of T. S. Arthur, entitled, "Ten Nights in a Bar Room," was given in the Opera House by Brockway, Coots and Gill's Boston Company. The house was well filled and frequent and continuous applause were given the actors.

Watches, jewelry, silver plated ware, solid silver, rings, bracelets, and many other articles suitable for holiday gifts, at L. Bernhard's, next door to Hendershott's drug store. 2t

Monday morning was the time for calling over the docket to take judgments in court. The Prothonotary called the cases over and there were only two judgments entered. Judge Elwell remarked that it was the smallest number of judgments taken at any term of court within his recollection.

We invite the attention of customers and visitors to our large and well selected assortment of elegant styles of gold and silver watches and all kinds of jewelry. It has never been our privilege to offer as large and beautiful line of goods at prices to suit all. C. E. Savage, 3 doors above the First National Bank. [9-3t.

The Chinese entertainment given at the Reformed Church Saturday evening of last week was well attended and highly appreciated. The exercises consisted of music on various Chinese instruments, and a lecture on the opium habit of the Chinese. The curious articles of the Chinese attracted much attention.

Blank deeds for sale at the COLUMBIAN office, at 5 cents apiece, or 50 cents a dozen. Only a few at this price. 3t.

Mr. Augustus Grove died at his residence in west Bloomsburg Friday last after an illness of many weeks. He was about 63 years of age. He served considerable of time in the army and had the respect of his comrades. Funeral services were held Monday at 10 o'clock in charge of Ent Post G. A. R. Dr. Mitchell preached the sermon at the house. He was buried in the old Lutheran and Reformed burial ground.

A lot of fancy cards with name printed on, will be sold very cheap at this office to close them out. A pack of printed cards worth 50 cents at half price. 4t

The only civil case tried last week was that of F. Hostler to S. P. Wolverton's use against the D. H. & W. R. R. Co. It was an action for damages for right of way, and has been on the list for a number of years. The jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiff, and a rule was granted to show cause why judgment should not be entered for the defendant, notwithstanding the verdict. Messrs. Barkley, Rhawn and Wolverton were for the plaintiff and Freeze for the defendant.

We beat the world for juveniles at Mercer's.

Dr. Shattuck has sold the Sanatorium and expects to spend the winter in Florida for his health, but having taken a lease of the above place he will return to Bloomsburg in the spring and continue his business. During the Doctor's absence and for the year to come the Sanatorium buildings will be kept open as a temperance house for the accommodation of families wishing board with real home comforts. Those wishing choice of rooms should apply at once.

Holiday goods in great variety now open at Mrs. Ent's store.

List of letters remaining in the Post Office at Bloomsburg for week ending Dec. 12, 1887:

William Hummel, Mr. A. J. Leniger, Mr. Morgan L. Williams.

CARDS.

Mr. C. H. Brown, Mr. C. W. Fowler, Mrs. L. J. Geist, Kitzmiller Bros, Mr. Thos. Keister, A. Leninger.

Persons calling for these letters will please say "advertised."
GEORGE A. CLARK, P. M.

St. Nicholas' headquarters are at Gilmore's toy store. It would be useless to attempt to enumerate the great variety of things calculated to make the little folks happy on Christmas that can be seen there. There are six large rooms full, containing sleds, carts, dolls, games, childs' furniture, menageries, cars, rocking horses, mechanical toys, dishes, tree ornaments, and thousands of other things. The prices are so low that everybody can find something that will please their children. Go and examine, and you will be satisfied. [3t

Sarah, widow of the late Grier Quick, died at the residence of her son, W. M. Quick, in this town, on Monday morning, at half-past seven o'clock. She was born in Hemlock township, and was a daughter of William McBride. Her age was 75 years. Mrs. Quick's death was sudden and unexpected. She was the mother of twelve children, five of whom are living, viz: William M., Hugh D., James, J. Barton and G. Matthew Quick. The funeral services were held at the house on Wednesday morning at ten o'clock, and were conducted by Rev. W. C. Leverett.

For a Christmas present go to Mercer's.

The Cristmas season usually is a good time to judge the financial condition of a community. When laborers are unemployed merchants hesitate about putting in a good supply. Judging from the appearance of our stores we should say that our people are enjoying the greatest prosperity for many years. Never before have our merchants been so liberal in their selections; and yet with all the vast supply we hear purchasers complaining that already, ten days in advance of Christmas, the most handsome presents have been selected. The merchants are surely reaping a harvest, and many homes will be made happy next week.

Get your silverware for Christmas presents of C. E. Savage. His assortment is complete, embracing the newest designs of the finest finish and best quality. [9-3t.

The number of new buildings erected in Berwick during the present year, now about closing, is creditable to the steady growth and progress of our town, and a noticeable feature is that many of the structures are of a superior class to those of former seasons. The dwelling house being finished for C. Evans, Esq., stands on a pretty eminence on Second street, in close proximity to his father's residence and will take rank with any building in the county for outward beauty of design and its internal arrangements for ease and comfort.—*Independent.*

What will add still more to the attractiveness of Mr. Evans' new home will be the presence of one of Bloomsburg's most charming daughters as its mistress.

Ho! for Christmas.

At J. H. Stecker's you will find all kinds of fruit in season. Raisins from 8c up to 14c. French and Turkey prunes, Florida oranges, figs, &c.

C. E. Savage has a full line of the most reliable optical goods manufactured. Gold and steel frames. Also, a nice line of clocks, suitable for Christmas presents. (3t

As Dr. Shattuck will soon go south for the winter he will dispose of his fine team of mares at a bargain. Also a double sleigh and a young cow.

The new gas fixtures for the Court room were put in place on Saturday afternoon, and they leave nothing for the eye to wish for in the way of attractiveness. They are of burnished brass, four in number, with six jets each. Back of the bench are two side brackets. These fixtures were supplied by B. F. Savitts.

At Mercer's drug and book store you will find a nice selection of Holiday goods.

A fine selection of silver ware such as knives, spoons, forks, casters, butter dishes, cake baskets, &c., these goods are selected for their durability and style, warranted, engraved free of charge, opposite Central Hotel.

Mr. Robert A. Faust, who was hurt at the McKelvy mill nearly three weeks ago died at the residence of his brother, F. L. Faust, Tuesday evening, about seven o'clock, His death was unexpected. He seemed to be growing better, but for the past few days had more pain than usual. About half an hour before he died he said it would be several weeks before he would be well and perhaps never. Fifteen minutes later he laughed at a remark made by one of his friends. A few minutes after this he could not recognize any one, and soon his eyes were closed in death. His brother, F. L. Faust, and his mother were at his bedside. He was about 22 years of age. Funeral services were held at the house at 10 o'clock Thursday morning. Interment at New Columbia.

China silk and fancy goods at Mrs. Ent's.

All sizes of gold and silver thimbles. Name engraved free of charge at L. Bernhard's, opposite Central Hotel.

The Hon. J. W. Nichols, of Ill., sent by the Good Templars of Penna. through the eastern part of the State to advance and strengthen the order, gave the people of Espy, on the evening of the 6th such a treat on the subject of Total Abstinence and Good Templary as will not very soon be forgotten. The cheery, pleasant M. E. Church was well filled by an expectant, appreciative audience; and their expectation was not disappointed for Mr. Nichols not only pleased but instructed, and stated his premises in a peculiar original style that held the attention of even the children to the conclusion, which seemed like the last blow to a nail and sent it home with such conviction to the mind that there was no dissenting voice; friend and foe meeting on the common platform that it was all true.

Ladies' Hunting and Opera Faced Gold and Silver Chatelaine Watches, Diamond Garnet Set Rings, Boys' Watches, Fruit Knives, Nut Picks, Children's Knives and Forks, Gold and Silver Thimbles, suitable for Christmas presents, at C. E. Savage's.

Books in sets, single one or any way to suit you at Mercer's.

The Bloomsburg and Sullivan Railroad Company, will issue excursion tickets (good for five days from date of issue) during the holiday season commencing Saturday, Dec. 17th, and continuing until Dec. 31st, 1887. Arrangements have also been made to run a special train each evening between Orangeville and Bloomsburg, thus giving an opportunity for all those desiring to attend the course of lectures during the session of Teacher's Institute to be held at Bloomsburg, commencing Monday, Dec. 26th and continuing five days. The special train will, however, be run only on a guarantee that a certain number of persons will avail themselves of the opportunity. The train will leave Orangeville about six o'clock p. m. returning leave Bloomsburg immediately after the close of each lecture.

Christmas Presents.

A. Solleder has received another fine lot of imported night and day singing canaries also a lot of fancy brass cages. 2t*

It is a fact, that once introduced into the household, Pond's Extract holds an undivided place. It is an unfailing remedy in all cases where a lotion or a liniment is needed, and as a pain destroyer it is without a rival. It heals cuts, burns, bruises, wounds, sore throat, hemorrhages. Ask for Pond's Extract. Take no imitations. Examine each bottle carefully.

Consumption Surely Cured.

TO THE EDITOR—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy free to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their express and post office address. Respectfully, T. A. Slocum, M. C., 181 Pearl St., New York. nc nov25 6m

Endorsement of a Leading Physician.

"I have used Darbys Prophylactic Fluid extensively as a disinfectant and deodorizer, and find it an admirable preparation. Whenever there are offensive discharges from wounds, abscesses, etc., it is wonderful in its action. I consider it the best preparation I know as a gargle in diphtheria or scarlet fever." J. Creswell Lewis, M. D., Phila.

I give honor to whom it is due. Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy cured me of Bright's disease and gravel. Four of the best physicians had failed to relieve me. I have recommended it to scores of people with like success, and know it will cure all who try it.—Mrs. E. P. Mizner, Burg Hill, O. Send 2-cent stamp to Dr. Kennedy, Rondout, N. Y., for book how to cure kidney, liver and blood disorders. Mention this paper. nov25d4t

The American Farmer Free to All Our Subscribers.

All of our subscribers who will pay their subscription accounts to this paper in full to date, and one year in advance, will be presented with one year's subscription to THE AMERICAN FARMER, a sixteen-page agricultural magazine, published by E. A. K. Hackett, at Fort Wayne, Indiana, and which is rapidly taking rank as one of the leading agricultural publications of the country. It is devoted exclusively to the interests of the Farmer, Stock Breeder, Dairyman, Gardener and their household, and every species of industry connected with that great portion of the people of the world, the Farmer. The subscription price is $1.00 per year. Farmers cannot well get along without it. It puts new ideas into their minds. It teaches them how to farm with profit to themselves. It makes the home happy, the young folks cheerful, the growler contented, the downcast happy, and the demagogue honest. A large number of our subscribers have taken advantage of this offer, and all are well pleased. tf

Buy Lester's Binghamton Kip Boots. Best made.

All would live long but never would be old. Avoid the appearance of age with Warner's Log Cabin Sealpine, which cleanses the scalp and gives it life and vigor, hence a healthy growth of hair. It is a splendid hair dresser.

Clinton County's Murder Trial.

The Colby murder trial was held at Lock Haven, Clinton county, last week. Luther J. Shaffer, a former resident of the county, was arraigned as the perpetrator of the horrible deed. A man named Johnson, and James Kline and Essie Kline, are also accused of the murder. On motion it was directed that each should be tried separately. Luther J. Shaffer was the first chosen for trial. A chain of circumstantial evidence was brought to bear upon the case. It was so well woven that not a link seemed to be missing, and the stearn hand of the law was slowly entioning about the criminal. After the evidence was all in the attorneys for Shaffer offered to prove by certain witnesses what shoes Shaffer wore, the location of a gun, &c. The Commonwealth stated that these were irrelevant and the judge so decided. Hence no witnesses were called in defense. After the arguments of the attorneys and the charge of Judge Mayer, the jury, being out about one hour, brought in a verdict of guilty. The trial was in progress during the entire week and occasioned considerable of excitement; the Court House being crowded. The crime for which Scaffer is to be hanged was committed Saturday, August 6, 1887. The victims were Josiah Colby and Nora Colby. They lived in a remote place in Clinton county. About six o'clock Saturday evening, August 6, Mrs. Colby was seen washing some white clothes at a run near the house. Monday Mr. and Mrs. Colby were found both dead and decomposed, lying along the run. Mrs. Colby had all the clothing torn from her. In the house was a child about four and a half years old and a baby which had evidently been left to starve. The testimony of the witnesses for the Commonwealth revealed the most fiendish crime ever committed. There seems to have been no doubt that the guilty party is secured and that justice will be avenged. A motion for a new trial was heard Monday, December 12, but Judge Mayer refused it and then pronounced the death sentence. The other three who are held for trial will be given a hearing some time in January, when it is expected that some revelations will be made.

White Swelling.

Mr. M. S. Hamlin, one of the best known insurance men in North Carolina, writes from Winston, as follows: "Ever since I was seven years of age I have had what the doctors call hip disease, and which I call white swelling. My hip was drawn out of place. There was a swelling at the knee-joint, where there is a profuse running, which has been there for years. Of course this has greatly depleted my system, together with surgical operation on the leg bone. I tried every known blood purifier to build up my system, but none did me good until I took S. S. S. I use it every spring. It always builds me up, giving me appetite and digestion, and enables me to stand the long, trying, enervating, hot summer days. To me there is no such medicine for purifying the blood and building up the wasted system as S. S. S. On using it I soon became strong of body and easy of mind. My color changed from a pale, worn look to a healthy, robust complexion."

Mr. G. N. Frizzel, of Farmersville, Texas, writes: "About August 1st, 1885, an eruption appeared on my arms and legs, which pained me much and seemed to affect my physical condition generally. On the advice of a physician at this place, I finally commenced using Swift's Specific. I am glad to say that after using three large bottles the sores have all healed."

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

MARRIED.

HOUSEL—SAMUELS.—At Bloomsburg, in the parlors of the Normal school, Wednesday, December 14, 1887, by Rev. D. J. Waller, Jr., Harry G. Housel and Mary J. Samuels, both of Bloomsburg, Pa.

WANAMAKER'S.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Dec. 12, 1887.

What shall the present be?

A storeful of helps to the answer.

You may put a few cents or a good many dollars into things that are almost nothing at all except pretty. Gift things for use are here, too. They are the many.

Besides almost everything likeable in Silver or Plated Jewelry, a large assortment in solid gold. Medium cost things up to $50 or so. Watches, too. As many tried sorts as you are likely to see together anywhere.

Clocks and Bronzes. A good time to buy whether you know the things or not. The goods are here, and the prices are in your favor. Timers, 95 cents to $100.

A world of pretty and useful things wrought in Brass by cunning artificers of Berlin, Vienna, and Paris. We have chosen the cutest shapes and oddest designs from more than forty of the leading makers. Enough to judge by are on the Main Aisle, near Chestnut street entrance. More near the Pocketbook counter.

Dressing Cases, Work Boxes, Jewel Boxes. Bright with the color of plush and the sheen of metal. We never before saw such a variety of pack-away-space and spread-out-space as some of them combine. $1 to $30.

Little handies for the toilet, neatly boxed. Brush and comb and fixings in sets, 75 cents to $40 for a plush boxful. Manicure sets, 50 cents to $30.

Photograph Albums. More and finer and cheaper every year $1 to $20.

750 sorts of Pocketbooks. Everything rich and useful, representing the best manufacturers of Germany, France, Austria, and America. Look at twelve a minute, and in an hour there would still be Pocketbook newness to see.

An Opera or Field Glass wouldn't come amiss anywhere. Lemaire or Bardou the best; a fifth to a third below the common price, $4.50 to $35.

Handkerchiefs from China, Japan, France, Switzerland, and Ireland. We must provide liberally to do our great business; this year more liberally than ever.

WANAMAKER'S.

Take one of these Men's Handkerchiefs, with 1 or 2 inch hem, full size, 25 cents. Compare it with any of the old style, old price, 50-cent goods. We have sold thousands like it at 50 cents each.

Get a dozen of these Women's Hemstitched, ½ and 1 inch hems, at $2 a dozen, and compare with the usual $3 a dozen; yes, or even the $4.20 a dozen. We have sold lots of them at $4.20 a dozen.

Or another example—Women's Unlaundered Initial Hankerchiefs at 12½ cents each. When washed compare them with any 20 or 25 centers.

Or the little ones' Hankerchiefs, 6 in a box for 30 cents. Perfectly fast woven or printed colored borders. You may be asked as much for 3 of the same sort in a box.

SILK HANDKERCHIEFS—

Heavy, 20 inch, 65 cents.
Heavy, 22 inch, 75 cents.
Heavy, 24 inch, $1.
Extra heavy, 22 inch, $1.25.
Extra heavy, 24 inch, $1.50.
Imperial weight (known as such in Japan)—
22 inch, $1.50.
24 inch, $1.75.
26 inch, $2.00.

Did you ever hear of Brocklehurst, famous for his White Silk Mufflers? We have none none of his Mufflers except a few carried from last year. But we have better Silk Mufflers, if possible, at $3, the usual price $5 and $6; our price last season was $4.50. Because of imperfections so slight that not one in a hundred will suspect what they are, we shall sell some of them at $1, $1.25, and $1.50, about two thirds of last year's prices for such qualities.

Other Silk Mufflers—

Cream, 28 inch, $1.
Cream, 30 inch, $1.25 and $1.50.
Cream, 34 inch, $1.
Colored, fine, 75 cents to $3.

Cashmere Mufflers—

28 inch, plain white ground, with red and blue dots and figures, 25 cents.
Heavier, 35 cents.
Printed in cashmere effects, 75 cents.
Fine wool, in dark colors, 65 and 75 cents.

More *Book* room and more *Books* than we ever had before. More space to examine them in. From Chestnut street to Market street along the Thirteenth street side *Books, Books, Books,* and Christmas Cards and Novelties.

If you are a BOOK NEWS reader you know enough about all the *New Books* to choose wisely. It is a jump in the dark to buy almost any *Book* by the title only. BOOK NEWS plucks out the very heart of every new *Book* and shows you so much of it that there is nothing left to guess at. December BOOK NEWS (88 pages, illustrated) may now be had. 5 cents, 50 cents a year.

We consider the Dickens Calendar the brightest, prettiest of all. Everybody who likes Dickens will like this Calendar. The edition is limited, and there will be none to sell at lower prices, as is sometimes the case after the first of January. 50 cents, by mail 56 cents.

JOHN WANAMAKER,
Chestnut, Thirteenth and Market streets, and City-hall square.

LOCAL NOTICES.

You will find full lines of Rogers' fine silverware at Clark & Son's suitable for gifts.

Go to C. C. Marr's for Christmas presents, such as prints, ginghams, cashmere and cloth for dresses.

J. H. Stecker has a full line of choice cakes.

You will find a nice line of fine lamps at Clark & Son's for Christmas presents.

J. W. Yinger, of Rupert, is selling boots and shoes at cost to make room for holiday goods. 2t.

Phillips' home-made mix candy a specialty.

Don't fail to see our books and prices, Clark & Son. Suitable for gifts, also children's books.

Go to C. C. Marr's for splendid bustles and corsets; very cheap.

You will find full lines of muffs suitable for gifts at Clark & Son's. Also fur trimmings.

Fine work of all kinds a specialty at Mrs. C. E. Rabb's, opposite Corell's.

You will find a complete line of handkerchiefs suitable for gifts at Clark & Son's.

All pure vegetable coloring used in the manufacture of candy at Phillips'.

A nice silk dress pattern would make a nice Christmas present. We have them. Clark & Son.

Go to C. C. Marr's for ladies' and misses' gum shoes.

You will find full lines of hand knit wool hoods, toboggan caps, &c., at Clark & Son.

C. C. Marr pays the highest market price for butter and eggs.

You will find a good stock of dress goods, blankets, towels, table linens, &c., suitable for gifts at Clark & Son's.

Fresh groceries at J. H. Stecker's.

Call and examine the shirtings at Yinger's, 8 and 10 cents a yard. 2t.

If you want books of any kind it will pay you to look through Clark & Son's assortment and prices.

Fresh nuts and fruits at Phillips'.

You will find a large assortment of fancy and staple goods suitable for Christmas presents at Clark & Son.

J. H. Stecker has the best makes of flour at low prices.

Try Yinger's 10-cent syrup, at Rupert. 2t

C. C. Marr sells splendid roasted coffee for 25c.

It will pay you to see our line of books and prices, suitable for gifts. Clark & Son.

If you need sugar, soap, or any kind of groceries call at J. H. Stecker's.

C. C. Marr sells Queen syrup which beats all the other syrups in town.

You will find many fancy and useful articles suitable for Christmas gifts at Clark & Son's.

The best Valencia raisins at Yinger's, at 10 cents a pound. 2t.

Choice New Orleans molasses at C. C. Marr's.

You will find whisp holders, toilet cases, work cases, napkin rings, pocket books, easels, match safes, photo frames, photo shades, vases, statuary, hand glasses, &c., at lowest prices, suitable for gifts at Clark & Son's.

Floor and table oilcloth at C. C. Marr's

If you want to make your little girl happy, get her a plush cap at Mrs. C. E. Rabb's, opposite Corell's furniture store.

Don't miss seeing our album stock and prices, Clark & Son. Suitable for gifts.

To close out certain lines of wedding invitations a number of bargains are offered at this office. Those wanting small lots, from 10 to 25, will save money by ordering at the COLUMBIAN office. tf

If you want jewelry of any kind go to Clark & Son, new line just in.

Go to C. C. Marr's for comforts; very cheap.

Grand opening of holiday goods this week at A. S. Truckenmiller's, Catawissa. Stock larger than ever before. An elegant line of stationer's fancy goods, books, toys, games, dolls, tree ornaments, confectioneries, &c., &c. Prices very low. If you would save money, give us a call.

Do not miss those fine albums at Clark & Son's at prices which defy competition.

M'Kelip

BLOOMSBURG.

Fine Cabinet portraits only $3. doz. Life size Crayons only $10.00. Viewing, copying and enlarging. Instant process used. tf.

Look at the large assortment of handkerchiefs, for ladies and gentlemen at H. W. Sloan's.

You will find good lines of dress silks suitable for Christmas presents at Clark & Son's.

C. C. Marr wants pop corn.

Prices reduced on coats, wraps and jackets at Clark & Son's. They would make nice presents.

Present your wife on Christmas with one of those handsome Marseilles quilts. H. W. Sloan.

You will find a good line of black dress goods at Clark & Son's, for good useful presents.

One of the finest lines of table linen and napkins in town. Napkins up to $6.00 a dozen. H. W. Sloan.

Cider for mince pies at J. H. Stecker's.

You will find a large line of silk and cashmere mufflers suitable for gifts at Clark & Son's at prices which defy competition.

A new lot of Jewelry for Christmas, consisting of Pins, leeve Buttons, Collar Buttons, Silver Thimbles—just in at H. W. Sloan's.

We invite all to call and see our holiday display of staple and fancy goods. Clark & Son.

It is worth a visit to A. S. Truckenmiller's, Catawissa, to look over the beautiful goods in the Chinese department. Hundreds of handsome, rare and valuable articles from China and Japan just opened for the holiday trade. Come early and select your presents.

Big bargain in kid gloves for Christmas presents at Clark & Son's. See them.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

LOST AND FOUND.—Found—That pain quickly disappears when a *Hop Plaster* is applied. Besides they strengthen weak parts and do more good in one-quarter the time than any salve or lotion. *Hop Plasters* sold by druggists. 25c.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S CROWN.

The crown of Queen Victoria consists of diamonds, pearls, rubies, sapphires and emeralds, set in silver and gold. Its gross weight is 39 oz. 5 dwt. troy. The number of diamonds are 3,353; pearls, 273; rubies, 9; sapphires, 17; emeralds, 11. It is an old saying—Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown. It is better to wear the crown of perfect health and peace of mind through the curative effects of Perline's Pure Barley Malt Whiskey. For sale by C. B. Robbins, Bloomsburg, Pa.

Don't let that cold of yours run on. You think it is a light thing. But it may run into catarrh. Or into pneumonia. Or pneumonia. Or consumption.

Catarrh is disgusting. Pneumonia is dangerous. Consumption is death itself. The breathing apparatus must be kept healthy and clear of all obstructions and offensive matter. Otherwise there is trouble ahead.

All the diseases of these parts, head, nose, throat, bronchial tubes and lungs, can be delightfully and entirely cured by the use of Boschee's German Syrup. If you don't know this already, thousands and thousands of people can tell you. They have been cured by it, and "know how it is, themselves." Bottle only 75 cts. Ask any druggist.

MARKET REPORTS.
BLOOMSBURG MARKET.

	Wholesale.	Retal
Wheat per bushel	83	
Rye " "	56	
Corn " "	50	65
Oats " "	32	45
Flour " bbl	4.10 to 625	
Butter	24	26
Eggs	24	26
Potatoes	60	70
Hams	12	16
Dried Apples	03	05
Side	07	10
Shoulder	09	12
Chickens	06	10
Geese		
Lard per lb	10	12
Vinegar per gal	20	30
Onions per bushel	75	1 00
Veal skins	07	
Wool per lb	35	
Hides	5 to 7	

COAL ON WHARF.
No 6 $2.00; Nos 2, 3, & Lump $3.25
No. 5 $3.00 Bituminus $3.25

FARM FOR SALE.

If not sold before THURSDAY, December 22, 1887, will be offered at public sale, on that day, on the premises, at 1 o'clock p. m. The farm contains about 150 acres, situated in Liberty township, Montour county, 3 miles west of Danville, on public road leading from Mooresburg to Northumberland. The improvements are a Large Two-Story Brick Dwelling House, large frame bank barn, wagon shed, pig pens, and all other outbuildings. A fountain spring of never failing water at the door. About 100 acres under cultivation and well adapted to raising grain and grass and well fenced. Balance is good timber. A young orchard of 100 apple trees in bearing, together with all kinds of choice fruit. The farm is well adapted to stock raising, having an outlet for cattle and hogs of about 5,000 acres of mountain land, with plenty of water and pasturage. The farm is the property of the estate of Jacob Boyer, deceased. For further particulars apply to or address J. S. BOYER, Shamokin, Pa., J. R. BOYER, Danville, Pa., or at the premises. dec2*3t.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

Came to the premises of the undersigned, in Sugarloaf township, on or about the first of October, 1887, a red and white heifer, supposed to be about two years old. The owner will come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, or she will be disposed of according to law.
Dec. 9-3t. DAVID KOCHER.

GREAT DISPLAY —OF— CHRISTMAS GOODS —AT— I. W. HARTMAN & SON'S.

Dry Goods and Notion Department.

Dress goods, shawls and coats, for ladies, misses and children.

Goods to make up,
Painted plushes,
India silks,
Pongee silks,
Chenille,
Tinsel,
Filo-selle,
Outline cotton,
Knitting silk,
Plush ornaments,
Plain silk cords,
Piney pillows,
Linen scrims,
Fine white and cream laces,
Illuminated plushes, $1 to $2 yd.,
Figured silks,
26 shades satin,
Arrasene,
Pearl chenille,
Embroidery silk,
Outline silk,
Outline linen,
Plush balls, 15 and 20c.,
Metal ornaments,
Chenille cords,
Cotton scrims,
Plain and fancy ribbons,

STAMPED LINEN GOODS.

Hemstitched doylies, hemstitched tray covers, momie cloth and fine linen doylies, tidies, splashers, tray covers, scarfs, toilet sets, in plain and open work, pillow shams, yard square, 25c. pair.

Thousands of Handkerchiefs.

Children's, 5c. to 25c. Ladies' fine linen, 10c. to $1 each. Hemstitched, embroidered and scolloped edges. Men's all linen hemstitched, 18c., 25c. to $1.

HUNDREDS OF SILK HANDKERCHIEFS AND MUFFLERS.

Handkerchiefs, 25c. to $2.
Linen towels, 25c. to $2.50 per pair.
Napkins, 75c. to $5 doz.
Embroidered pillow shams, $5 pair.
Silk tidies.
Ladies' 25c. cashmere gloves, 17c.
Suspenders.
Gents' ties.
Mufflers, 50c. to $5.
Linen table covers, with napkins to match, $5 to $8 set.
Embroidered aprons, 65c. to $2.
Muffs.
Kid gloves.
Boys' ties.

Book Department.

Children's toy books, in paper and linen.
Chatterbox, 75c.
Young America, 50c.
Large line 12 mos., 35c.
E. P. Roe's books.
Uncle Tom's Cabin, 85c.
Foster's Story of the Gospel, 45c.
Doris Bible Gallery, $1.75.
Christmas booklets, up to $5 each, are the new goods to take place of cards.
Books in sets, Dickens, Elliot, &c.
Illustrated books at our usual low prices, 18, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 50, 60, 75c., $1.00 to $2.50.
Wide Awake, 50c.
Gilt edge, Redline Poets, 58c.
The Elsie Books.
Foster's Story of the Bible, 90c.
Woods' Natural History, 65c.
America Illustrated, $1.25.
Finely bound poems.
Christmas cards, 1c. up.

A full line of small 4to. illustrated poems. The Song of the River, Rock me to Sleep, Mother, Abide with me, &c., &c., 25c. to $2.50.

BIBLES, HYMNALS, DEVOTIONAL BOOKS.

Autograph albums,
Photograph albums, 34 kinds, all new, silk plush, from $1 up. Leather, $1.25 up.
Plush toilet boxes,
Writing desks, from 50c. up.
30 styles whisk broom holders, from 25c. up,
Plush toilet sets, from 75c. to $12,
Plush manicure sets,
Wood, plush and metal photograph frames,
Scrap albums,
Music rolls and holders,
Photograph album easels,
Plush work boxes, 75c. up,
Plush novelties, from 25c. up,
Writing pads, from 40c. up,
Plush and metal cuff and collar boxes,
Plush shaving sets, from $1.50 up,
Plush work boxes, 75c. to $8.
Wood and plush framed mirrors,
Bronzed statuettes,
Paul E. Wirt fountain pens.

BAZAR GOODS.

This line of goods the most attractive in the store, and especially suitable for class presents. Beautiful novelties, 10c. to $1.25 each.

PURSES, POCKETBOOKS, CARD CASES, POCKET COMPANIONS.

Rogers' silverplated ware in:
Forks,
Pickle forks, 50c.,
Nut cracks,
Butter knives, 25 and 35c.,
Maher & Grosh knives,
Spoons,
Sugar shells,
Nut picks,
Knives,
Children's sets, 75c. to $2 each,
Scissors.

China Department.

Grand Display of China.

Toilet sets,
Chamber sets,
Tea sets,
Dinner sets,
Tete-a-tete sets,
Cologne sets.

Japanese Ware,
Hanging Lamps.

Almost endless variety in kinds and styles. Be sure to see this stock and prices before making any purchases.

I. W. HARTMAN & SON,

Bloomsburg, Pa.

ELEANOR KIRK'S LETTER.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Dec. 1887.

Mrs. W. C. Whitney is credited with the laudable intention of founding an institution for the thorough domestic education of girls who expect to earn their living as cooks, chamber-maids, nurses and waitresses. Whether this plan will work or not, remains like other great and humane ideas to be tested by experience. But the servant girl question is a very touchy and delicate one, and grows more and more touchy every year. When American girls prefer the hard confined work of factories and shops insufficient food and scant clothing to pleasant homes in kind and refined families, it seems as if the evolution of the foreign maid is not particularly hopeful. But money and brains are the levers that move the world, and they may raise the level of intelligence in this respect. Mrs. Vanderbuilt is said to have remarked of this scheme —"What courage, what amazing faith in humanity. I might have expected such a project from a man who never had anything to do with servants, or a woman who had taught school or written verses most of her life, but from a woman who knows every phase of the business it is astonishing. Of course every housekeeper will feel called upon to do what she can to help the good work."

There is nothing that Jenny Lind valued so much as the patch-work quilt presented to her by the children of the United States, and which according to her frequently expressed desire, was buried with her. It seems strange that so noble and intelligent a woman should have made such a heathenish request. An article that was so dear to her would have been a joy forever to those who loved her, but in the grave it is simply a mouldy rag, of no service to its owner or any body else. "The dear American children," the famous singer was wont to say as she caressed the pretty gift. "How many are dead I wonder, how many are married and happy with families of their own, and how many have gone astray?"

Soft flat muffs of fur or of material to match the outside garment ornamented with ribbon bows, or tasteful passementarie will be much worn this winter. A scientific and a conscientious physician of this city declares that muffs should always be carried in really cold weather, and that the wrists should be protected by woolen wristlets. He claims to have had cases where acute pneumonia could be directly traced from exposure of the hands to the cold, and concludes by remarking that a number six kid glove on a number seven hand in the dead of winter is a fashion that must have been set by the devil himself.

It really seems as if women of means and influence were beginning to feel their responsibility in the matter of starvation wages for their miserable sisters. "Come with me to——" mentioning a well-known dry goods establishment, said one rich man's wife to another, "and I will show you some of the most astounding bargains in underclothing." "All right," said her companion. "Come with me first, and then if you still desire it, we will go there." The two ladies drove to a tenement house in a wretched street, and after mounting four flights of stairs were admitted into a stifling apartment where on a bed propped up with a chair sat an invalid finishing off the exact under garments which had lately been so enthusiastically expatiated upon. Here in this hole, on two scanty meals a day four adults including the invalid a girl twenty-four in consumption, and a mother with spinal disease, a daughter fourteen, and a boy eight lived on the income derived from making elaborate night dress for two dollars a doz. Bread, tea and occasionally bits of dry fish constituted the bill of fare from weeks' end to weeks' end. The result of this visit was some nourishing food, a couple of months rent, and a vow registered to hire all such garments made at living prices.

The working girls of New York are now attempting organization as the only way of relief from this terrible state of things. If every woman who can afford it would make the same vow, and those who cannot would be willing to make their own garments there would have to be a revolution in these matters. It is time we all asked with Thomas Hood, "Why should bread be so dear and flesh and blood so cheap."

A combination of black watered silk and faille francaise is now very fashionable for dresses. Worth says that the end of drapery has arrived, and that there are really no more ways of looping and festooning. The most stylish dresses now are those that are either shirred at the back, or pleated and hung without any restraining hitch to the bottom of the skirt.

There is nothing so comfortable as a long cloak for the every day shopping and visiting occasion These are made loose and consists of four forms only, with bell sleeves, or sleeves cut in long points. The handsomest one I have seen this fall was made by a Clinton Ave. belle of this city. It looked like an imported garment, and was made of rough brown cloth, shot with a lighter shade of brown and red.

A lady from Tampa, Fla., asks for the Yankee rice pudding recipe—the one without eggs. To begin at the end, a slow oven is needed, and the cook must not be in a hurry for her dessert. Take three tablespoonfuls of rice to a quart of rich milk. Add salt, sugar and flavoring to taste, a tablespoon of butter, and bake till the pudding is creamy. Eggs do not improve a rice pudding.

There is a little heaven being arranged for those who love the dash of the breakers, great trees, bird songs, the low of cattle and all that is sweet and beautiful in nature, at Gloucester Mass. This ideal summer abiding place is Willoughby Park, and bids fair to rival Bar Harbor and other popular resorts on account of its nearness to historic Cape Ann, its great groves in close proximity to the ocean, and the utter freedom from malaria. This spot is warmly recommended by physicians for their patients who suffer from bronchial or neuralgic troubles.

"I am sorry you do not take up the cudgels for prohibition," writes a dear friend whose whole heart is in the cause," for it is the most vital question before the world to-day." Nobody living can more earnestly deplore the result of intemperance than I do. When I see young men coming out of grog shops, and know the misery that these places bring to our homes, my soul is wroth within me, and I feel as if I could tear them brick from brick. Something ought to be done, and something must be done, but what *should* be done, I am not wise enough to say. But in the meantime, let us educate if we cannot legislate, and just as fast and as thoroughly as possible.

ELEANOR KIRK.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE COLUMBIAN,

Bill Nye's Advice to Girls.

THOUGHTS SUGGESTED BY MISS FOSTER'S IMPROMPTU MARRIAGE IN WISCONSIN.

I am sorry to note that within the past few days several more people have married for a joke, among them a young lady, near Madison, Wis., who was out for a walk, and at the suggestion of a party named Foss, married him. The young lady whose name was Foster, realizing that she could marry Mr. Foss without changing the letter on the tidy which she had already made, preparatory to keeping house, did not stop to consider the great responsibility which she assumed by marrying an unknown man, but boldly launched herself upon the great foamy sea of matrimony.

Much has been said about this impromptu method of marriage, but still people go on encouraging divorce by hurriedly acquiring a husband from the great five cent counter of humanity.

Miss Foster, it seems, was the daughter of a millionaire who edits a saw mill in Wisconsin, and who could have boarded her as long as she lived.

To the casual observer it would seem that no temptation could woo a young lady from a home where all day long she could hear the squeal of the complaining saw mill and the snore of the planing mill, turning out matched flooring, 2x4 scantling and dressed culls, and yet Miss Foster forgot the buzzsaw, with which she had been prone to monkey, the gentle skid, the xxxx shingles, the moist slab, the gummy joist, the select fencing and its finishing lumber, in order to flee to the arms of a stranger.

Matrimony is, in all cases, a serious matter but it is doubly serious when it is tampered with in a flippant and trifling manner on the start, only to bring sorrow, chagrin, complaint, answer, joinder, rejoinder, surrejoinder, butter, rebutter and surrebutter, inharmony, parsimony and alimony at last.

Oh, girls, why will you do so? Why will you forget the sheltering arms of your parents to take up arms against a sea of trouble? Why will you turn your back on the lumber business to marry a man without a change of canes to his back? Why will you weary of the old home to see out a stranger who will break your North American heart and send you down, perhaps to a damp and undesirable drunkard's grave.

Try to get acquainted with the man whom you propose to wed. As you get more thoroughly acquainted, try to get a whiff of his breath. See that he is temperate. If you find that he loves the flowing bowl, and that his hot breath as it courses through the clenched teeth scorches the cotton in your ears, draw yourself to your full height, crack your heels together twice in rapid succession and go away.

BILL NYE.

A Carboniferous Monster.

DISCOVERY OF THE PETRIFIED REMAINS OF AN ANIMAL.

Mr. S R. Dawson, of Percy, Warren county, Iowa, claims to have discovered the petrified remains of some huge monster near that place. He was interviewed Saturday respecting his discovery. He says that his attention was attracted to it when passing several rods distant from where it lies on the bank, and almost in the bed of the Des Moines river. He has made fresh measurements, and gives as the total length of the body, without the head, forty feet. At nine feet from the tail he describes it as four feet five inches wide. The head seems to have been detatched from the body, and lies about forty-five feet distant up the stream. Mr. Dawson says in support of his theory, that this is the petrified remains of some extinct monster, that is unlike the store formation of that vicinity, and is not the same all the way through. He says that he finds a spar or quartite formation where the intestinal canal and blood vessel should be, while a different formation is seen in other parts. The general appearance of the deposit is that of a darkish blue stone turning grayish on the outside. It was placed on the slope of a dip that lies at an angle of about 20 degrees, dipping to the southwest. He is very confident that it is really the stone remains of some huge amphibian of the carboniferous age. No effort has been made to get a scientific analysis of the find, though the attention of the State Geologist will be called to it, and it is hoped that its identity and antecedents will be established.

Philadelphia Women.

A question much discussed in parlors and clubs, says the Philadelphia *Times*, is whether beauty is dying out. Three propositions appear to be very generally accepted: First, that beauty among women and young girls in the larger cities is rarer than five or ten years ago; second, that ugly women are more numerous, and third, that the higher and more exclusive the circle, the more fashionable and elegant the surroundings, the less, as a rule, the physical attractiveness of the women. That there is a great decadence in physical attractiveness among the young women and girls just entering womanhood in the cities cannot be doubted. Take the most popular thoroughfares, the theatres and the great public gatherings, such as balls, and how rare is a genuinely pretty girl or beautiful woman. It is not many years since it was a very ordinary occurrence to find a girl or woman on Chestnut street so unmistakable pretty that passers-by turned to look at her. The songs, the ballads, the poetry and the fiction were full of reference to beauty, whereas now beauty is but rarely sung, and even in fiction most of the heroines are commonplace. But the scarcity of beauty is not confined to fashionable society, a circumstance that goes to show that fashionable dissipation is not the whole root of the trouble after all.

Two Abused Classes of Women.

There is the much-abused mother-in-law. Why will not some one champion her cause? The most amiable of women become mothers-in-law, and certainly do not change their nature because of that relation. If young couples would adopt the sensible plan of forming independent homes, however humble, there would be very little trouble on that score. But under any circumstances, there is no basis for one-tenth of the cheap wit about the mothers of our wives. Turn a little light on the conduct of the sons-in-law for a change.

Then there are the old maids, the best abused members of the community. They fill a unique place of usefulness. And lots of them are handsome, too. We could not get on without them. Many a man is ready to give three hurrahs for the old maids.—*New York World.*

Farm Notes.

It has been found that sulphate of iron will destroy moss in grass lands, without injury to the grass.

A prosperous farmer says the best crops he ever raised were obtained by spreading manure on over snow.

The farm garden is the index to the state of progress of the farm, and the comfort, health and happiness of the family.

Ammonia from the stables is very injurious to carriage varnish, therefore, the carriage should be housed in a dry place somewhat removed.

Parsnips contain more nutriment than turnips or carrots, and make superior food for dairy stock or fattening hogs, and, of all root crops, none keep better.

Fibrous matters may be reduced to a manurial state by the aid of heat, moisture and earthy matter. Where these are applied, hay, stalks or weeds may be rapidly rotted down.

Experiments with commercial fertilizers indicate that nitrogenous manures appear to be of little use the second season on grass. Superphosphate and kainit had more lasting effect.

Rich, moist soil is the best adapted to plum trees. If the hens are permitted to circulate freely about the trees they will fertilize the soil and interfere with the inroads of the curculio.

Hogs will almost winter on clover cut when in full bloom, cured and put where it can be had, so the hogs can be foddered with it twice a day. They will eat it as hay, or better if cut and wetted, with a little bran or meal put on it.

When a cow on unchanged food begins to dry off she also begins to fatten. Putting on flesh is all right if not overdone nor commenced too early. A few weeks, or perhaps two or three months, if milk is not especially valuable, may be given to bringing the cow into condition.

Every farmer in the land should by all means keep a few sheep. They cost little in the first place. The cost for the sheep will never be missed. Nothing is nicer in the spring than a quarter of lamb. The majority of the farmers are not convenient to market, and consequently can not obtain fresh meat when most needed—that is, in hot weather. A lamb can be eaten by most families before it spoils, and if not, it is easy to make an arrangement with neighbors to take a quarter and return it when they kill. By all means keep a few sheep.

On some farms enough straw is wasted to make a handsome income. All straw is poor food, as it lacks in both the elements of growth and fat. The proportions are so small that animals can not eat enough to make much gain. They will live on it, but the farmer wants more. By the addition of a little meal the straw can be sold in a good market on the farm and be had for manure at the same time. This is just what the farmer wants, to convert into a fertilizer all the fodder and grain he can which has paid a good profit upon itself in other ways, as meat, butter or cheese. When this is done the farm will always be profitable.

"I want you to send this message to Miss Brown at Galveston. Her mother is not expected to live," said a Texas granger to an Austin telegraph operator.

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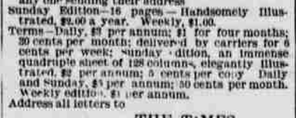
RAILROAD TIME TABLE



DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD. BLOOMSBURG DIVISION.

STATIONS.	P M	P M	NORTH. A. M.	A. M.
NORTHUMBERLAND	5 40	1 35	10 10	6 15
Cameron	5 55	....	10 25	6 30
Milsky	6 00	....	10 29	6 34
Danville	6 08	1 58	10 36	6 40
Catawissa	6 25	2 14	10 53	6 58
Rupert	6 30	2 19	11 00	7 05
Bloomsburg	6 36	2 24	11 07	7 12
Espy	6 42	2 29	11 15	7 20
Lime Ridge	6 50	....	11 22	7 27
Willow Grove	6 54	....	11 26	7 31
Briarcreek	6 58	....	11 30	7 35
Berwick	7 09	2 48	11 37	7 49
Beach Haven	7 11	2 54	11 44	7 49
Hick's Ferry	7 18	2 59	11 48	7 55
Shickshinny	7 30	3 09	11 58	8 06
Hunlock's	7 43	3 19	12 08	8 17
Nanticoke	7 50	3 26	12 16	8 29
Avondale	7 54	....	12 20	8 38
Plymouth	7 59	3 35	12 25	8 33
Plymouth Junction	8 03	3 39	12 30	8 38
Kingston	8 08	3 43	12 37	8 43
Bennett	8 12	....	12 41	8 49
Maltby	8 17	....	12 45	8 53
Wyoming	8 32	3 52	12 50	8 58
West Pittston	8 37	3 56	12 55	9 03
Pittston	8 43	4 01	1 03	9 09
Lackawanna	8 40	....	1 11	9 17
Taylorville	8 48	....	1 19	9 25
Bellevue	8 54	....	1 25	9 30
SCRANTON	9 00	4 22	1 30	9 35
	P M	P M	P M	A M

STATIONS.	A M	A M	P M	SOUTH. P M
SCRANTON	6 10	9 50	2 05	6 20
Bellevue	6 18	9 55	....	6 25
Taylorville	6 20	10 00	2 14	6 30
Lackawanna	6 23	10 08	2 21	6 37
Pittston	6 36	10 16	2 28	6 45
West Pittston	6 42	10 22	2 34	6 50
Wyoming	6 47	10 27	2 39	6 55
Maltby	6 51	10 30	....	6 59
Bennett	6 55	10 34	2 47	7 03
Kingston	6 58	10 38	2 50	7 07
Plymouth Junction	7 05	10 42	2 54	7 12
Plymouth	7 10	10 47	2 59	7 16
Avondale	7 14	10 51	3 03	7 21
Nanticoke	7 19	10 55	3 06	7 25
Hunlock's	7 26	11 02	3 19	7 43
Shickshinny	7 47	11 12	3 29	7 5
Hick's Ferry	7 53	11 22	3 39	8 07
Beach Haven	8 01	11 28	3 45	8 13
Berwick	8 07	11 37	3 51	8 20
Briarcreek	8 13	....	3 57	8 27
Willow Grove	8 16	11 48	4 01	8 31
Lime Ridge	8 20	11 52	4 05	8 35
Espy	8 26	11 59	4 12	8 41
Bloomsburg	8 32	12 05	4 18	8 47
Rupert	8 37	12 10	4 24	8 52
Catawissa	8 2	12 15	4 29	8 57
Danville	8 57	12 30	4 46	9 15
Chulasky	9 03	....	4 54	9 23
Cameron	9 07	12 40	5 00	9 38
NORTHUMBERLAND	9 22	12 55	5 15	9 45
	A M	P M	P M	P M

Connections at Rupert with Philadelphia & Reading Railroad for Tamanend, Tamaqua, Williamsport, Sunbury, Pottsville, etc. At Northumberland with P. & E. Div. P. R. R. for Harrisburg, Lock Haven, Emporium, Warren, Corry and Erie.

V. F. HALSTEAD, Gen. Man., Scranton, Pa

Pennsylvania Railroad.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division, and Northern Central Railway.

TIME TABLE.

In effect May 29, 1887. Trains leave Sunbury EASTWARD,

9.40 a. m., Sea Shore Express (daily except Sunday), for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 3.15 p. m.; New York, 6.20 p. m.; Baltimore, 5.10 p. m.; Washington, 5.50 p. m., connecting at Philadelphia for all Sea Shore points. Through passenger coach to Philadelphia.

1.43 p. m.—Day express daily except Sunday), for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 6.50 p. m.; New York, 9.35 p. m.; Baltimore 6.45 p. m.; Washington, 7.45 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia and passenger coaches through to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

7.45 p. m.—Renovo Accommodation (daily for Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 4 25 a. m.; New York 7.10 a. m. Baltimore, 4.55 a. m.; Washington 6.05 a. m.; Sleeping car accommodations can be secured at Harrisburg for Philadelphia and New York. On Sundays a through sleeping car will be run on this train from Williamsport to Philadelphia. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7 a. m.

9.50 a. m.—Erie Mail (daily except Monday, for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 8.35 a. m. New York, 11.3— m.; Baltimore 8.15 a. m.; Washington, 9.30 a. m. Through Pullman sleeping cars are run on this train to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, and through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5.10a. m.—Erie Mail (daily except Sunday), for Erie arriving at all intermediate stations and Canandaigua at 3 intermediate stations, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through Pullman Palace cars and passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester.

9.35—News Express (daily except Sunday) for Lock Haven and intermediate stations.

12.52 p. m.—Niagara Express (daily except Sunday) for Kane and intermediate stations and Canandaigua, and principal intermediate stations, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester and Parlor car to Williamsport.

5.30 p. m. Fast Line (daily except Sunday)for Renovo and intermediate stations, and Elmira, Watkins and intermediate stations, with through passenger coaches to Renovo and Watkins.

9.30 a. m.—Sunday mail for Renovo and intermediate station

THROUGH TRAINS FOR SUNBURY FROM THE EAST AND SOUTH.

Sunday mail leaves Philadelphia 4.30 a. m Harrisburg 7.40 arriving at Sunbury 9.20 a. m. with through sleeping car from Philadelphia to Williamsport.

News Express leaves Philadelphia 4.30 a. m. Harrisburg, 8.10 a. m. daily except Sunday arriving at Sunbury 9.53. a. m.

Niagara Express leaves Philadelphia, 7.40 a. m.; Baltimore 7.30 a. m. (daily except Sunday arriving at Sunbury, 12.52 p. m., with through Parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Fast Line leaves New York 9.00 a. m.; Philadelphia, 11.50 a. m.; Washington, 9.50 a. m.; Baltimore, 10.45 a. m., (daily except Sunday) arriving at Sunbury, 5.30 p. m., with through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Erie Mail leaves New York 8.00 p. m.; Philadelphia, 11.25 p. m.; Washington, 10.00 p. m.; Baltimore, 11.30 p. m., (daily except Saturday) arriving at Sunbury 5.10 a. m., with through Pullman Sleeping cars from Philadelphia, Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia.

SUNBURY, HAZLETON & WILKESBARRE RAILROAD AND NORTH AND WEST BRANCH RAILWAY.

(Daily except sunday.)

Wilkesbarre Mail leaves sunbury 9.05 a. m. arriving at Bloom Ferry 10.46 a. m., Wilkes-barre 12.15 p. m.

Wilkes-Barre accom. leaves Sunbury 2.55 p. m. arriving at Bloom Ferry 4.31; Wilkes-barre, 6.00 p. m.

Express East leaves Sunbury 5.35 p. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 6.26 p. m.; Wilkes-barre 7.55 p. m

Sunbury Mail leaves Wilkesbarre 10.25 a. m. arriving at Bloom Ferry 11.54 a. m., sunbury 12.45 p. m

Express West leaves Wilkes-barre 2.50 p. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 4.19 p. m. Sunbury 5.10p.m

Catawissa accom. leaves Nescopeck 5.05 p m, arriving at Bloom Ferry 5.31; Sunbury, 6.25 p m.

SUNDAY ONLY.

Sunday mail leaves Sunbury 9.25 a. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 10.16 a. m. Wilkes-Barre 11.45 a.m.

Sunday accommodation leaves Wilkes-Barre 5.10 p. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry, 6.39 p. m., Sunbury, 7.30 p. m.

CHAS. E. PUGH, Gen. Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen. Passenger Agent

Don't Fail to Call and Examine J. J. McHENRY'S EXTENIVE STOCK OF FALL AND WINTER GOODS! JUST OPENED.

I am offering great bargains in the following dress goods: Delaines, Flannels, Plaids, Cashmeres, Heavy Coatings, with Trimmings and Buttons to match. Opera Flannels, Velveteens, Dress Goods of every description, with Braids and Trimmings to match. Women's Misses and Children's Hood's, all styles, Shawls, &c. Women's Shoes, $1.00 up.

Men's, Youths' & Boys' Clothing,

very large stock. Men's Suits, $5 00 up. Overcoats, $4 75 up. Men's Shoes and Boots, Horse Blankets, Robes, Bells, Trunks, Valises, Bed Blankets, Comfortables, &c.

My stock is complete in every branch and would respectfully solicit your patronage. Examine before purchasing elsewhere. You will find goods at my store not kept in this place. Styles latest, on account of visiting the markets last. Prices cannot be beaten in the city.

J. J. McHENRY, Benton, Pa.

PERRINE'S PURE BARLEY MALT WHISKEY.

DISTILLED from selected Barley Malt and guaranteed to be chemically pure and free from injurious oils and acids often contained in alcoholic liquors. It is especially adapted to persons requiring a stimulating tonic, Consumptives being greatly benefitted by its use. Recommended by leading physicians as a Diuretic, Nervine, Tonic and Alterative. For Consumptives it is invaluable. PERRINE'S PURE BARLEY MALT WHISKEY insures a return of vigor to the stomach, a good appetite, a rich and abundant blood and increased flesh and muscular tissue, a stimulant mild and genuine in effect. Dyspepsia, Indigestion and all wasting diseases can be entirely conquered by the use of Perrine's Pure Barley Malt Whiskey. It is the only endorsed diuretic and a powerful streng